The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2218. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FRASER RIVER.

Latest Intelligence from the Newly Discovered Gold Region.

Interesting and Authentic Statement of the Gold Prospects.

[We have received by the *St. Louis*, which arrived yesterday, voluminous dispatches from our Special Correspondent giving a detailed account of his visit to the Fraser River Gold Mines. Our space will permit us to publish this morning only the following letter,—the most recent in point of date,—which embodies the latest intelligence from that region. It will be found interesting and important.]

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.
San Francisco, Monday, Oct. 4, 1858.

Having been detained nearly a fortnight at Victoria waiting for the steamer to this place, (and consequently missing earlier connection with the East,) I am enabled to give you the latest news from the Fraser River country. The later advices, I regret to say, have not changed the aspect of affairs there for the better. Indeed every arrival brings us additional reasons for discouragement. The river has fallen about fifteen feet, but instead of revealing richer diggings than those heretofore discovered, the miners find absolutely no gold at all a short distance below high-water mark. Though at first this result may seem surprising, it is capable of easy solution—or at least of solution so plausible as to be readily accepted by the disappointed miners themselves. The probability is that no more gold will be found until the sandys reach their lowest stage. The gold on the lower Fraser you will remember, is all float dust, brought down by the rapid currents, and deposited on the river banks or bars by the whirling eddies which form at various points, and whose operation is to carry to the surface all substances within their control. The river is generally, either at its highest or lowest stage, never standing long at any intermediate point. Thus it happens that the gold deposits can only be at high water mark or the other extreme—because at no other point are the eddies which bring the dust out of the current, and land it, continuous enough to affect that end to any considerable extent. The discovery of this fact, of course, adds another evidence that the gold deposits of the *lower* Fraser, at least, are comparatively light, and must soon be entirely worked out. Old California miners who are now upon Fraser's River declare that its deposits are entirely different from that on the rivers in California. They are impressed with the idea that the Fraser River gold deposits are the washings of comparatively recent date, for the diggings thus far are all surface diggings, the strata of "pay-dirt" is very thin, and no dust is found upon the bed-rock, where, in California, the richest results are always looked for. Nevertheless, hundreds of years must have been employed in making these deposits, for in one case, at least, I saw "pay-dirt" taken out from Texas Bar beneath the roots of fir trees one hundred and fifty or two hundred years old.

Another discouraging feature is the fact that some of the bars which have heretofore proved the richest upon the river are giving out. I have seen and conversed with several of the fortunate ones who have been taking out large amounts of gold on Texas Bar, but who have sold out their claims for inconsiderable sums, because satisfied, from the indications, that they were about exhausted. Another man—one of three who have brought down $15,000 as the result of their Summer's exertions upon Hill's Bar—sold out his claim for only $200! Not half the number of men were at work on the latter bar on the 24th ult as were there a month ago. Mr. H. M. SNYDER, an intelligent gentleman, whose acquaintance I made while at Fort Yale, writes from that point in very discouraging terms, stating that large numbers of the most sanguine are becoming disheartened—that the miners upon the lower Fraser do not average two dollars per day to the man, and that men pass Yale every day on their way to California from the upper Fraser, where their search for gold has proved equally unsuccessful.

But we have still more positive evidence than this. Just before leaving Victoria, I saw and conversed with two intelligent and energetic California miners, who were among the first to join in the search for gold on the upper Fraser. Employing Indians to guide them and to carry their provisions, they penetrated the country far above the forks of Thomson River,—from whence they had returned thoroughly disgusted, having spent several weeks in "prospecting" diligently, in the precise locality where all the theories have supposed the richest deposits to lie, without finding the precious metal anywhere in sufficient quantities to justify a return thither. Still others, who have prospected all along the Fraser, for a distance of a hundred miles above Thomson River, tell pretty much the same story,—declaring that they nowhere found diggings which would pay over $5 per day, and seldom as much as that. But to reach the point where even that much might be made, the miner must encounter severe toil and privation; brave many dangers, and then expend the greater part of his earnings in procuring food.

The Harrison River trail has been passed by several hundred miners, none of whom, so far as heard from, have found any reasonable encouragement to their enterprise. One party, recently returned *viâ* that route, penetrated a distance of forty miles above Bridge River, where they met a party of Oregon miners returning, equally discouraged with themselves. From the point where they struck the Fraser from the Harrison River trail, they found that the stream swept with resistless current through a continuous cañon,—and that its banks presented no earth of any description to be worked,—the bare rock coming to the water's edge, and in many places overhanging it. The Oregonians, who had been over a hundred miles further up, told the same story of the country through which they had passed. Only occasionally could they find a point on the river where any earth had been collected, and here they nowhere found it yield more than four or five dollars per day.

These accounts have much depressed everybody at Victoria, and real estate of every description is very flat. There is no denying the fact that the upper Fraser has been extensively explored by competent and experienced men. It is barely possible that they have overlooked some rich gold region, and yet it is not probable. It *may* be that richer deposits will be found at a distance from the river, on one side or the other; but if the evidence of the witnesses already referred to can be relied upon, it seems clear that the theories are annihilated which suppose the deposits of the lower Fraser to have been washed down from beds traversed by the sources of that stream. As suggested in a previous letter, however, we cannot be long without news of the result of still more thorough exploration, for not less than twenty-five hundred miners have before this solved the problem for themselves. Another month, at latest, should give us the results attained by them, and relieve us from all uncertainty. Meantime, Governor DOUGLASS is fully impressed with the belief that British Columbia is far richer in gold than even California. He does not hesitate to express this opinion in private circles, though more cautious in public, basing his faith upon the evidence of Indians who come to the posts of the Hudson Bay Company to trade.

Dry diggings, limited in extent, have been discovered within eight or ten miles of Fort Yale, which were paying pretty well, but they afford claims to a small number only of miners. Mr. HICKS, the Collector at Yale, has information upon which he relies, announcing the discovery of a mine of liquid quicksilver (not cinnebar) in the same neighborhood, but I was unable to get any confirmation of the statement. During Governor DOUGLASS' recent trip up the river, quite a number of quartz specimens were brought to him, with the declaration of their holders that they had found them in various localities back from the River. Some of these specimens were moderately rich. In conclusion, in respect to the mines of British Columbia, let me say that, while the present weight of evidence is decidedly against the proposition that they are rich enough to attract a large and permanent American mining population, those evidences are still so slender, and the explorations so imperfect, that no one can do more than express a hazardous *opinion* upon the subject.

Of the twenty-five thousand Californians who rushed to the Fraser mines, more than half have returned to their "first love," quite satisfied with their experience, and firmly resolved never to be carried away again by reports of new and richer diggings. The remainder of the crowd will also return soon, unless British Columbia should prove so rich in gold that the Californians can see their way clear to fortune within a few months. But notwithstanding, the probabilities now are against any considerable permanent settlement of Americans in the British mines, there can be little doubt that they will attract a large European emigration, composed of men who are quite content to labor for a dollar or two per day. It is the interest of the British Government to promote the settlement of the Territory, and the efforts certain to be made to stimulate immigration hitherward, can hardly fail of abundant success.

Gov. DOUGLASS had returned from his trip up river, having had no difficulty with miners or gamblers, simply because he made no issue with them. A little firmness satisfied him that it would be useless to attempt to punish the miners who took up arms against the Indians, so he let that subject pass with a deserved compliment to one of the leaders in the operations against the savages. The gamblers kept a little quiet while he was at Fort Yale, and the Governor winked at their iniquities. Soon as he had left, however, everything went on just as before,—and the rum-sellers and gamblers had affairs their own way.

MR. MCKAY, who went to explore a reported route from Jarvis Inlet to Lake Anderson, on the Harrison River route, has returned. He found the route without difficulty, and reports it entirely practicable, although very rocky. He received information, however, of another route still, which is even more advantageous,—so that if the mines of the upper Fraser should prove rich, there is little doubt that the lower river route will be quite abandoned at an early day.

The various American towns on Bellingham Bay, which sprang into life under the influence of the gold excitement, have all gone down—most of them being nearly deserted. Of these the most promising was Whactom, which boasted an express office, and a spirited newspaper called the *Northern Light*—but the express office was closed for want of business six weeks ago, and the paper has ceased its issues, its editor having packed up the office and returned to San Francisco. Such facts as these present indisputable evidence of the discouragement and gloom which have settled down upon the prospects of the Fraser River country.

JOHN NUGENT, "United States Commissioner," (Commercial Agent, in fact) arrived at Victoria on the 19th ult. Some of his personal friends had proposed to welcome him with a salute upon his arrival, and to give him a dinner the next evening. The authorities refused permission for the salute, stating that they would attend to that themselves; but they failed to burn the powder, and the proposition for the dinner also fell through. I understand that Mr. NUGENT is very much disappointed with the position assigned him, and that he designs an early return to Washington, to renew his demand for the post of Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California, now held by Mr. HENLEY. NUGENT's paper—the San Francisco *Herald*—came out recently with some very malignant and personal articles against Senator GWIN, which are to be accounted for, doubtless, from the fact—which I have from excellent authority—that the Senator had notified the President that he would oppose NUGENT's nomination if it should ever be sent to the Senate for confirmation.

A boat upset on Fraser's River on the 10th of September, by which acident four men were drowned. Their names were A. DAILEY, THOMAS PURSELL, HENRY WALL, of Horsetown, California, and RICHARD HOLEY, of Yreka, California.

ABRAHAM LAVIL, an old man from Wisconsin, died suddenly on the Harrison River trail, on the 23d of August, while packing up a steep hill. Over five hundred dollars in gold were found upon his person.

On the night of the 5th of September WM. EATON, a miner at Cross Bar, near the Big Cañon of Fraser's River, was killed by WM. KING, in EATON'S cabin. KING was carried to Fort Hope, convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to transportation for life.

A man named JOHN COLLINS, from Iowa Hill, California, but originally from Canada, was killed in Victoria on the 13th of September, by WM. MORRIS *alias* Tipperary Bill, a graduate of the California State Prison. The two men having quarrelled, went out into the street with their revolvers, and engaged in an impromptu duel. MORRIS, who was a boatman, escaped in his light skiff, in which it is supposed he crossed the Gulf to United States territory.

The comet made its first appearance at Victoria on the 7th of September—then appearing to be only two or three degrees in length. To our view here, at the present time, it is very brilliant, while its luminous trail extends across the horizon about twenty-two degrees. It is observable for a brief period early in the morning, although its finest displays are witnessed in the early evening. S.

Fight Between the "Benicia Boy" and "Dublin Tricks"—The Latter Badly Beaten.

About 12 o'clock last night HEENAN, one of the principals in the late prize-fight, entered the bar-room of the Lafayette Hall in Broadway, which was crowded at the time. He had been there several times during the evening, apparently in quest of some one. He made his way towards the billiard-room, in the rear of the bar-room, and called for JERRY BRYANT, who immediately followed HEENAN towards the bar, where WILLIAM HASTINGS ("Dublin Tricks") one of the seconds of MORRISSEY, and several of his friends were drinking. HEENAN took a position at the side of "Dublin Tricks" at the bar, and asked him whether he had ever made any remarks derogatory to his (HEENAN'S) character as a fighter. "Tricks" replied that he had not. HEENAN immediately replied: "You lie; (coupling it with an expletive,) I have a witness;" and immediately followed the remark with a tremendous slap on the side of HASTINGS' head, which nearly knocked him down. A desperate rough-and-tumble fight then ensued—some of the crowd endeavoring to part them, and others being in favor of letting them fight it out—which resulted in HEENAN'S giving HASTINGS a dreadful beating, it eventually becoming necessary to take HEENAN off by main force. HASTINGS' face was dreadfully cut, and he was otherwise badly injured, and was forced to retreat behind the counter to escape HEENAN'S fury. The Police now rushed in with a large crowd of the "fancy," when HEENAN quietly retreated through the billiard-room and made his escape. The lights in the house were immediately turned down, and the crowd were ejected by the Police.

HASTINGS is well known as having fought and beaten ORVILLE GARDNER some years since in a ring fight, and is now the keeper of a public-house in Centre-street.

Jews' Hospital Banquet and Ball.

The banquet and ball in aid of the Jews' Hospital in New-York, at Niblo's Saloon last evening, was attended by at least 1,000 persons, who sat down at 7 o'clock to tables bountifully spread. BENJAMIN NATHAN, Esq., President of the Hospital, presided at a table at one end of the room, at which also were seated Mayor TIEMANN and other distinguished guests. The Rev. J. J. LYONS offered a prayer, and then the substantials were disposed of. It was a good hour's work. The Rev. Mr. KRAMER then chanted the "Blessing after meals." The President next arose, and welcomed the guests to the banquet. Since the opening of the Hospital 747 patients had been admitted to it, and all but 73 of these were treated gratuitously. The treasury of the institution was now empty, and believing that they would relieve its wants, he would now read the first regular toast: "*The Jews' Hospital in New-York*—founded in charity, benignant queen of all the virtues, whose diadem reflects no ray more pure than that called forth by the gratitude of ailing misery."

The Rev. S. M. ISAACS, pastor of the Wooster-street Synagogue, one of the founders of the Hospital, responded.

Mr. LIONEL GOLDSMIDT then read a list of donations to the institution. They amounted altogether to near $12,000.

The second toast was, "*The President of the United States.*" Received with three cheers.

To the third toast—"*Civil and Religious Liberty*"—the Rev. Dr. FISCHELL replied. He traced the advance of Civil and Religious Liberty within the present century, and expressed his happiness that Jews and Gentiles were now associated more closely than in the times of their ancient persecution.

The Fourth Toast was, "*The Mayor and Constituted Authorities of the City of New-York*"—to which Mayor TIEMANN responded. Among other things he said: The expenses of our City are annually upwards of half a million of dollars in the support of public and in aid of private charities, but I can well say, from my experience while connected with the Almshouse Department, for a period of over three years, seeing as I then did, during the whole of that period, but three of your faith within the charitable institutions under its charge, that if all the other sects and denominations were to take the same care of their own poor and afflicted members as yours do, there would be need of a much smaller sum for the support of those only whom no religious sect or society could claim as their own.

To the fifth toast—*Education*—The Rev. Dr. ADLER replied in German. The seventh toast—*Foreign Ministers and Consuls Resident in the United States*—Was responded to by Mr. BRUCE, British Consul at Charleston. Dr. MCCREADY spoke for the Medical staff of the Institution. The ninth toast was in memory of JUDAH TOURO and SAMPSON SIMPSONS, to whose munificence the Jews' Hospital in New-York is indebted for its present usefulness. To the tenth toast—*The Benevolent Societies of New-York*—Mr. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN responded. For *The Press* no one spoke. For *Dear Woman* R. J. DE CORDOVA answered.

Long before the speaking was over the guests began to leave the dining hall, and dancing soon commenced in the saloon above. It was late before the dancers separated.

QUARANTINE AFFAIRS.—A communication was received by the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday, from the Health Officer and the Physician of the Marine Hospital at Quarantine, calling their attention to the fact that the increasing severity of the weather would render necessary some further provision for the comfort of the patients than the temporary accommodations thus far provided. The letter was referred to the Committee on Construction.

The tents of the Sixty-ninth Regiment were all struck yesterday, and the soldiers were moved inside the Quarantine walls. They number 125 in all, with 86 muskets. They will be relieved by the Fifty-fifth Regiment on Monday.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Great Meeting of "The People who Approve of the Hon. Horace Clark."

Who Rules—The People or the President?

Speeches of Daniel Lord, Esq., David Dudley Field, Esq., Richard Busteed, Esq., Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., the Hon. John W. Forney, and the Hon. John McKeon.

The large hall of the Cooper Institute was crowded last evening, with "people who approve of the Hon. HORACE F. CLARK'S course in Congress in favor of honest suffrage in Kansas, and self-government there." The poster that called the large assembly together, was an immense placard bearing at its head, "The people not machines;" across it ran a ribbon, inscribed "None will serve us while there is a *Court* to serve, but those who are of a nice and jealous honor;" while at the foot it promised among those who would positively speak, with a single exception only, the names of the distinguished gentlemen who actually did speak.

At ten minutes to 8 o'clock, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Esq., called the meeting—a compact mass of solid men—to order, and announced that when the meeting was over they would go in procession to the Everett House, the headquarters of the Hon. HORACE F. CLARK. He then nominated the Hon. DANIEL LORD as Chairman. Mr. LORD was elected by acclamation. Among the hundred Vice-Presidents selected, were HIRAM KETCHUM, SHEPHERD KNAPP, MOSES TAYLOR, RICHARD M. HOE, E. L. SNOW, JAMES HARPER, GARRET H. STRYKER, EDGAR KETCHUM, A. C. KINGSLAND, SILAS C. HERRING, M. O. ROBERTS and PELETIAH T. PERIT. Among the Secretaries were WM. JOHNSTON, DAVID WEBB and WM. B. ROCKWELL.

The President read a brief address, arguing that in our elections, neutrality and inactivity are a treason against popular Governmnnt. They had assembled to assert the independence of the public man on a question of right, on which action was urgent. Mr. CLARK was a man raising himself from the most moderate circumstances to a competent fortune by industry, integrity and devotion to business—a public servant who had served faithfully, honestly in the midst of temptation, fearlessly under threats, independently and bravely—he deserved their approval. If it be sought to put him down by a dependent of the Administration, said Mr. LORD, we may at least scrutinize the merits, the achievements of that Administration. By the praises of its friends, they seem to be, a victory over Utah, who would not fight, [laughter;] settling a claim as to a right of search against England, which England did not claim, [cheers,] and constituting Kansas a Free State, whose people could not be forced or bribed to be otherwise. If these were its achievements, they were proofs of slight prowess. They hardly showed it sufficient to conquer Cuba or annex Mexico. It would scarcely be enough to break down a single independent man. [Loud applause.]

Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD was next introduced. He advanced amid applause, and said: They had met to-night, not as party men to promote party measures, but as citizens to defend the Legislative department of the Government from Executive usurpation. The country had at length arrived at that period, so long predicted and so much dreaded, when the independence of Congress was threatened by the President's menace—a menace which it was the duty of the people to hurl back with defiance. [Applause.] What had Mr. CLARK done that should subject him to Executive hostility? It was the duty of a representative to carry out the wishes of his constituents, and that Mr. CLARK had done. Irrespective of the causes of difference between him and the President, it was the duty of the people to sustain him; how much more their duty to do so, when, as in this case, their representative had done nothing in which they did not concur. He had, notwithstanding the President's wishes to the contrary, opposed the admission of Kansas under a Constitution which was a structure of knavery and Slavery. This entitled him to a reëlection, as the most fitting recognition of the popular gratitude and favor. And in this the will of the people could no more be resisted than could the tide rushing up from the sea to clasp our District in its arms. [Loud Applause.]

Here there were loud calls for "FORNEY;" the chairman gave assurances that Mr. FORNEY would soon be forthcoming, and introduced

RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq., who supported HORACE F. CLARK on the grounds of his honesty and his capability—better grounds, he thought, for approval than the trick and cheat called "regular nominations." Regular nominations were those which reflected the will of a majority of the electors—and the only "regular" thing about any other style of nomination, was its "regular irregularity." [Cheers.] Mr. BUSTEED detailed a conversation which he had enjoyed with Mr. CLARK, immediately after he had announced in the Representatives' Hall his firm conviction that the interests of the country and of the Democratic Party required an investigation into the alleged Lecompton frauds. He had urged to Mr. CLARK that his duty to the party required him to adhere to the policy of the Administration. Mr. CLARK replied: "I owe to my party merely political fealty. I owe to my country and my God patriotism and honesty, and if I must be sacrificed politically, because of the conscientious discharge of my duty, I may as well be a victim now as at any other time, I believe." [Cheers.]

While Mr. BUSTEED was speaking, a long line of men squeezed its way up the west aisle, bearing a banner inscribed, "The Eighteenth Ward American Council Endorses Mr. CLARK for Congress." It was lustily cheered.

Mr. WM. M. EVARTS, whose appearance was greeted with warm applause, said he confessed it was with no ordinary pleasure he met such an unwonted assemblage of his fellow-citizens. How happened it, he asked, that they—Democrats, Republicans, Americans—none of them foregoing their attachments or their principles—felt that they were performing a high public duty in thus coming together? In the election two years ago the Democrats voted for JAMES BUCHANAN and HORACE F. CLARK, whilst he (Mr. EVARTS) had voted against both. What was it which brought here thousands of Democrats, Republicans and Americans to unite with their fellow citizen in his contest with the President of the United States? What, but that the contest was one between the President and the people; and in all such contests the President would always find the people taking their own side. This issue must have arisen on some question of not a merely party or technical character. It had arisen on the question as to the admission of Kansas—a question which, in the differences between the President and the people of that Territory, resembled the causes which led to the Revolution. It was a question of representation. And Mr. CLARK, as an able lawyer, had remembered and acted on one maxim of the profession, which was universally accepted, viz.: Fraud vitiates everything; for he knew it to be fraud to claim that the people of Kansas approved of or desired admission under the Lecompton Constitution. Mr. BUCHANAN, on the contrary, adopting the policy of power, declared, like GEORGE the Third, that such turbulent subjects had had representation enough. For this difference Mr. CLARK was proscribed. He (Mr. E.) had nothing to say of Mr. HERRICK personally. They all knew him as well as he did. He was not obscure. He had been before the people, He had been before the people as an Alderman, and even when forty other Aldermen were distinguishing themselves in the same line. He had been tried and had been dismissed without, it was to be hoped, the smell of smoke on his garments. But this he would say, without any reference to the personal character of this gentleman, that it was a bold, an impudent, and an infamous combination on the part of the Chief Executive of this Government, to take an officeholder of his own, nominated by a Convention controlled by officeholders of his own. Now, that was the issue, and it was the rotten-borough issue, in its most offensive and extreme form. If their candidate was elected and the people's candidate defeated, he would agree with the President of the United States that the Eighth Congressional District is a rotten borough, and that he (the President) knew it. If he (Mr. E.) was satisfied that the people of that district were of that description, he would not threaten to move out of it, for that would not improve it—[laughter]—but he would try to get some other people to move in. [Renewed laughter and applause.] Mr. CLARK, being reëlected after his proscription, would meet the President after two elections—one in his own Congressional District, thrice armed with Republican, American and Democratic support; the other the election in Pennsylvania, the President's own home, and his own constituency. And if, in the former contest, the President supposed that in popular favor and in power he had the advantage of Mr. HORACE F. CLARK, when they met again, after those two elections, in popular favor, and in an honest, bold and upright front, he (Mr. E.) did not think their representative would be the inferior. [Loud applause.]

The Hon. JOHN W. FORNEY was introduced amid loud cheering. He thanked his fellow-citizens of New-York from a full heart for their generous welcome. The issue here was not simply the issue of Kansas; it was a higher issue, if possible. It was the issue whether their representative should be the slave of the President of the United States. As to Kansas and all its struggles, that had gone by. The people had declared that the Administration, in opposing the voice of the citizens of Kansas, and failing in all its pledges, had been convicted of a capital offence, and the misfortune was that, as it had yet two years to run, sentence could not be executed immediately, and it was to carry on its struggle during the months that remained to it, supported by those who are paid to hurrah for it. [Applause.] Passing by it, then, as a thing of the past, he came to the point of immediate interest to his audience. In the first place he wished to say that the idea that the Administration was the Democratic Party was a very absurd one. It was a mere skeleton as it stood. It was a mere servant, a paid servant—he might say, a household servant. And was not the idea of this servant, dressed in our livery and taking our money, presuming to dictate to the Democratic Party, an absurdity? [Applause.] If there had been no Federal officers and no Federal patronage in Pennsylvania, the Administration, in the recent election, would not have had 10,000 votes. This was a Northern battle. It was a battle for ourselves, on issues broadly presented. It would do no harm at times to come together and see how strong we were. They did it in the South, successfully. [Applause.] In 1826, Mr. BUCHANAN had said; "The possession of power has a strong natural tendency to corrupt the heart; the lust of dominion grows with possession; the man who in humble life was pure and just, is often transformed by the possession of power into a monster." [Laughter.] And he had also given utterance to the opinion that "our rulers should be narrowly watched." [Renewed laughter.] Elsewhere he had said that "in his humble judgment, the present Administration (ADAMS') would not have existed a single year with the least hope of reëlection but for their patronage." That was an original leaf from what Mr. BUCHANAN thought more than thirty years ago. Now, where did we find him to-day? The patronage of the United States, which in 1826 was $20,000,000, to-day was $100,000,000. The States, which were few in number then, were large in number now. The lessons which he preached then, he had forgotten to-day; and to day we witnessed the most extraordinary and profligate prostitution of patronage-power to which the annals of politics offered comparison. To-night, then, they had assembled for the purpose of rebuking the manner in which the Federal power had been prostituted and bestowed, and to vindicate, in the person of their high-toned, intellectual and independent representative, the principles which Mr. BUCHANAN had trampled under foot. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. JAMES BROOKS was next introduced. He belonged once, he said, to a party that had gone to the tomb of the Capulets, but he belonged now to the great outside party represented there that night, that recognized the right of no Tammany Hall or any other Hall to do its thinking for it—to the new great break-down, smash-up party of all other parties. He liked this nomination because it was made nowhere, ratified no where, but was the spontaneous generation of the people. He opposed all primary nominations, which at night black-legs, bullies and women of the town concocted. [Sensation.] He trusted the time was coming when if a Convention—a machine—nominated a man, it would be deemed reason enough to let him alone. He alluded to and rejoiced in the election of a Mayor for this City without a nomination. He glorified the upright, steadfast history of CLARK, who withstood the blandishments and the thunder of the Administration, to serve his constituency. He had himself experienced the terrors of standing in Congress under the ban of the White House, but the gentleman who preceded him (Mr. FORNEY) would testify that during the four years he was in Congress he never gave but two strictly party votes—one of them against him, and the other against the Speaker of the House.

Hon. JOHN MCKEON followed. He confessed that rebellion was in his blood. He had been put through the machines. The President had thought to get rid of him when he ventured to speak for himself, by cutting off his official head. He survived, however, to watch, with interest, the question whether from the Eighth Congressional District a friend of Mr. BUCHANAN could ever get to Washington again. We had sadly changed, he said. FORNEY, BUSTEED and himself were out of the party, and JOHN VAN BUREN, General DIX and JOHN COCHRANE were in it. [Great laughter.] Mr. MCKEON proceeded to show that instead of settling the question of right of search, the Administration had complicated it. It had made a treaty with China—John Bull having done all the fighting. It had done one thing, however; it had exhausted itself in preparing to fight Paraguay [laughter] for causes which he ventured that not ten men in the City could recite. He arraigned the President on a series of charges, specifically on that of ordering his myrmidons to pack their primaries and elect a substitute for HORACE F. CLARK to the next Congress,—and substantiated by documents a charge upon it of wasteful and wicked extravagance.

THE SERENADE—SPEECH OF THE HON. HORACE F. CLARK.

Mr. MCKEON having concluded his remarks, a motion to adjourn was put and carried, and the audience withdrew from the Hall, cheering loudly. A large procession was then formed outside, and, with banners, transparencies, torches and music, marched to the Everett House, before which it halted.

Mr. CLARK, accompanied by many friends, appeared on the balcony and was enthusiastically cheered.

He said:

ELECTORS OF THE EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: I thank you for your generous greeting. Language fails me when I would give expression to the gratitude I feel. I am a candidate for election to the Thirty-sixth Congress; and I ask the support of such of the electors of my District as are of opinion that they can safely place in my charge their public interests at the Federal capital.

I took my seat in the Thirty-fifth Congress, sincerely believing myself to be the friend of the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN. I had been brought forward as the candidate of the Democratic Party, and I felt pledged to sustain such measures of national concern as in my best judgment should subserve the interests of the country and the whole country. In far-off Kansas, beyond the Missouri border, were a people who had wandered from their homes at the North and the East. They sought to ordain for themselves the institutions under the protection of which they and their children were to live. I had been taught that they might. I thought that the people of Kansas were entitled to an honest suffrage and to self-government there. When canvassing for my election to the Thirty-fifth Congress, I had pledged myself to that infant community, and to the country, that the privilege should be afforded them. Mr. BUCHANAN was also pledged, and to the same extent. I stand now upon the self-same spot where Mr. BUCHANAN stood some two and a half years ago, on his return from the Court of St. James, and addressed his countrymen. He had borne well his part in a foreign land, and was about to be crowned with the highest honors of the American people. From this very spot he pledged himself to the country that the dealing in respect to the subject of Slavery in the Territories of the Federal Union should be fair. On this very spot I now leave it to the judgment of impartial history to determine how that pledge has been redeemed. It was proposed to impose upon the people of Kansas a Constitution which they did not approve, and the attempted imposition appeared to me to be sustained by the vast power and patronage of the Federal Government. I saw them struggling for that popular liberty which is the inheritance of Americans, and I thought it to be my duty to render them my aid. I, therefore, resisted the scheme for the imposition of that Constitution upon that infant people, and thereby placed myself in opposition to an Administration measure. I thought myself a representative of the people, and not a servant of the Executive. I thought I had the right to judge for myself as to the justice of the measure, and here, to-night, I think so still. I do not claim that I was the peer of the President, but I do claim that I was the peer as one of the representatives of the people at the seat of their Government, I was superior to the President in respect of legislative power. Under the Constitution of the United States it was my prerogative and that of my colleagues in Congress from the whole Federal Union to make the laws, and it was the duty of the President to execute them when made. I was responsible to my constituency for my public acts, and the President was not. In Imperial Russia the Czar decrees. In Republican America the People, through their representatives in Congress, ordain, and the President executes the laws when made. I also opposed the bill, which ultimately passed, providing for the admission of Kansas, and establishing, as I thought, a discrimination in favor of Slavery and against Freedom.

For these assertions of the Constitutional rights of my constituency, and for my exercise of the power of legislation intrusted to my keeping by the people of the VIIIth Congressional District of the State of New-York, I am sought to be excluded from the Thirty-sixth Congress. My opponent in the canvass is a Federal office-holder, of whom I will forbear to speak further than to say that, in my judgment, he bears aloft the banner of a false Democracy. That banner is like the flag of my country with all the stars erased. There is no personal issue between myself and my competitor. In a contest like this, my humble name and humbler history, and his, shrink far from sight.

It is said that I am irregular, because in accordance with the usage of political parties in the North, the selection of candidates for public offices is left to a few men of those parties. I choose to disregard the usage. I *am* regular; *I am regular because I am right.*

I must be permit ed to say that if the time has arrived when the great question must be determined whether Slavery shall be confined within her present limits, or be permitted to be extended over the free regions of the North, by force and by fraud, for one I had rather chain her where she is. I shall not speak of platforms. They are sometimes too narrow, and sometimes too broad. They are sometimes too sectional, though never too national. The platform upon which I stand in this canvass is that of the independence and integrity of the House of Representatives. These I beseech you to preserve as you would preserve the apple of your eye.

Teach your representatives that when platforms are all broken up by the concussion of political elements, or when they are misconstrued, or abandoned by Presidents, or Cabinets, or Congressmen, or parties, they may safely and securely follow the right wherever it may lead. Tell them that when they go to the Federal Capital as the representatives of the people, they need not feel the pressure of any fetters beyond those which the genius of Constitutional liberty wears. Thus will you preserve the dignity of the representative—thus will you secure the liberties of the Republic.

I bid you, one and all, good night.

[Loud and prolonged cheering during which Mr. CLARK withdrew.]

CHANGES IN THE CABINET.—Public rumor is again at work creating difficulties in the Cabinet of the President and foreshadowing specific changes which are soon to be announced to the country. Of course there is not a word of foundation for what is said on this subject. The President and his official advisers are a unit; and there really seems to be no encouragement to the anxious persons who would have it otherwise.—*Union.*

CALIFORNIA.

ADVICES TWO WEEKS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS.

$1,472,979 IN TREASURE.

Details from California, Oregon and British Columbia.

LATER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The United States Mail steamship *St. Louis*, JOHN MCGOWAN, Esq., Commanding, from Aspinwall, Oct. 19, with mails, treasure, and passengers, brought down from San Francisco, Oct 5, by the *Golden Gate*, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The United States steam-frigate *Roanoke*, the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, and store-ship *Relief*, was at Aspinwall. The British sloop-of-war *Devastation*, was also there.

We are indebted to Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co., Messrs. FREEMAN & Co., of the California Express lines, and to the Purser of the *St. Louis*, for especial favors.

The following is the

TREASURE LIST OF THE ST. LOUIS.

Amer. Ex. Bank	$80,000	R. Meader & O. Adams	$20,000
Frank Baker	10,500	P. Naylor	10,000
J. H. Brown & Co	10,000	J. B. Newton & Co	50,626
J. H. Browning	16,000	T. Y. Parker & Son	7,100
Cary & Co	3,610	James Patrick	65 000
Clark & Wilbur	13,000	Richard Patrick	65,000
W. T. Coleman & Co.	68,900	J. Phelon, Jr.	5,250
Conroy & O'Connor	10,000	S. G. Reed & Co	2,500
C. W. Crosby	7,700	Renard & Co	7,000
De Witt, Nettle & Co.	29,000	H. L. Rich & Co	2,496
Duncan, Sh'n & Co	34,048	Ross, Falconer & Co	20,747
N. Espenscheid	17,500	Wm. Schalle & Co	8,800
L. Emstein & Bro	8,544	Seligman & Co	20,000
Ford & Rodgers	4,800	J. D. Sparkman	6,104
Freeman & Co	82,238	Strauss, Hartman & Co	8,666
H. E. Giffin & Co	3,010	Taaffe, McCahill & Co	50,000
T. J. Hand & Co	2,000	Treadwell & Co	15,000
Wm. Helle & Co	112,248	J. B. Weir	15,991
Wm. Hoge & Co	32,000	W F. Weld	15,000
Howes & Crowell	10,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	377,000
Howl'd & Aspinwall	15,875	Order	41,870
J. Jeanes & Co	10,800		
F. Kelly & Co	65,000	Total	$1,472,979
L. S. Lawrence & Co	11 000		

There is nothing of leading interest from California. The 27th of September was devoted at San Francisco and various other portions of the State to Atlantic cable celebrations. The spectacle in the former place was magnificent. All the different societies, associations and organizations, the military companies, the members of the various trades and professions, and the citizens generally, joined in a procession, accompanied by delegations from sister cities and visitors from the neighboring country. This procession extended more than two miles, and made a most imposing appearance. After marching through the city, it stopped in front of the Oriental Hotel, around which the crowd gathered. Here, an eloquent oration was delivered by E. D. BAKER, and a poem by WM. H. RHODES. At night the whole city was illuminated, and presented a magnificent appearance. The firemen then had a torch-light procession, which was probably the most striking and beautiful portion of the day's ceremonies. A display of fireworks from the Plaza closed the festivities at 12 o'clock at night. This, says the *Bulletin*, was the greatest *fête* ever held on the Pacific.

The warehouse of MOORE & FOLGER, on Davis-street, San Francisco, was burned on the 30th Sept. with all its contents, consisting of groceries and other merchandise placed there on storage by various parties. Loss from $150,000 to $200,000. The flames were confined to the building in which they originated.

ANDREW J. TAYLOR, familiarly known as "Natchez," the keeper of a shooting gallery and salesroom for arms in San Francisco, was killed on the 24th by an accidental shot from a pistol in the hands of JOHN TRAVERS. TRAVERS was bargaining for a pistol, and, in examining the weapons laid before him, snapped one, which, by gross carelessness of the deceased, was unexpectedly loaded and capped. To TRAVERS' horror, the pistol exploded, and TAYLOR fell dead, having received the ball in his brain.

THOMAS STARBUCK, of Massachusetts, a Daguerreotypist, fell dead in the rooms of Mr. SHEW, in San Francisco, on the 20th ult.

OWEN MATTHEWS was killed on the 17th Sept., by Mr. EVANS, at Kincaid's Flats, Tuolumne County. The men were quarreling, when MATTHEWS assaulted EVANS, who seized a gun and shot him dead.

ELIZA ANN HAYDEN, aged 13 years, daughter of Dr. HAYDEN, living near San José, was burned to death in consequence of her clothes taking fire, on the 23d Sept.

An Englishman named WM. HOPE blew his brains out on the 25th Sept., at White Rock Cañon, El Dorado County.

PATRICK HENNESSEY was killed on the 23d ult., in San Mateo County, by striking his head against the bow of a tree, while riding on horseback.

FRANCIS PERRINS, of Colorado, was killed in Mariposa, on the 19th of September, by a rifle ball,—but whence it was fired could not be ascertained.

JACOB COMBS was killed at Rich Flat, El Dorado County, on the 20th of September, by a Mr. PHILLIPS. Cause—improper intimacy between deceased and PHILLIPS' wife.

JAMES KENN, formerly of Pennsylvania, was killed in a mining claim near Bensonville, Tuolumne County, by a falling boulder, which crushed his head horribly.

A black man, named BROWN, formerly from Portland, Me., was murdered by unknown miscreants, on the 10th ult., near Murphy's, in Calaveras County.

JAMES CARR, a well digger, was suffocated by mephitic vapor, in attempting to descend a well in San Francisco, to repair it.

Senator BRODERICK left for Washington on the 30th September, *viâ* the overland mail from Placerville to St. Josephs, Mo.

In regard to the new water works for San Francisco, the *Alta California* has the following:

"The Bensly Water Company, since our last issue, have completed their aqueduct, and are now supplying a large portion of the city with pure and cool water from Lobos Creek, a stream emptying into the ocean a short distance below the entrance of the harbor. The capital of the company is $1,500,000, and there has been already expended over $200,000. The water is raised by means of two steam engines, of

[illegible] Louisa, only daughter [illegible], aged 10 years.

In San Francisco, Sept. 27, Kate, daughter of Jonathan and Abigail B. Hunt, aged 6 years.

In San Francisco, Sept. 23, Mrs. Jane E. Stratton, formerly of Boston, Mass., aged 27 years.

On board the steamship *Golden Gate*, at sea, Sept. 20, Jacob Winn, aged 42 years, late from Derby Line, Vermont, formerly resided at Petaluma, Cal.

On board steamship *Golden Gate*, Sept. 23, Michael Lehan, aged 20 years, a native of County Cork, Ireland, late a resident of Salem, Mass.

At Jackson, Amador County, Sept. 20, Spencer A. Kilbourn, formerly of Connecticut, aged 80 years.

At Oak Grove, Santa Clara County, Sept. 20, Elizabeth, wife of Richard Tennant, aged 80 years, a native of Ireland.

In Sacramento, Sept. 29, Wm. Ludwig Eisznmenger, aged 9 months.

In Sacramento, Sept. 27, Mary Abbie, daughter of Enoch and Abbie S. Jacobs, aged 8 months.

At Murphy's, Sept. 26, Margaret, wife of John Perry, aged 27 years.

In San Francisco, Oct. 3, Ann Helen, only daughter of James and Janet Robinson, aged 1 year, 4 months and 33 days.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

A Severe Battle with the Indians—Details of the Encounter.

We have dates from Oregon and Washington Territory to the 23d and 24th Sept. The most important news relates to a battle between the United States troops and Indians at the Four Lakes in the Spokan country, in which the troops were signally victorious. About 320 soldiers with artillery were encountered by about 500 Indians. The latter were driven from the field, after a spirited conflict in which [illegible] of the enemy, including a chief, were killed and many wounded. The long range of the Minnié rifles and howitzers of the troops enabled them thus to punish the savage foe, without the wounding of a single white man.

It had been rumored and was believed at Portland Oregon, that Gen. PALMER, formerly Indian Agent in Oregon, who started from Portland some weeks ago for the mining country with a company of sixty men and about $50,000 worth of provisions, had been cut off and murdered by the Indians. We have reliable *private* advices, however, by the way of Fraser River, contradicting this story, and asserting that several of the General's men had arrived at Victoria, who report a successful expedition, although the party were attacked by Indians whom they beat off with some loss on both sides.

Col. WRIGHT is stated to have captured and shot two noted hostile Indian chiefs. There was no indication of a speedy termination of the war.

The wife of Major GARNETT, U. S. A., died at Fort Simcoe, on Sept. 17.

The Humboldt *Times* reports several Indian aggressions in that vicinity, and says:

"Since the forepart of June we have been called upon to notice, in nearly every number of our paper, murders, robberies, and other depredations committed by Digger Indians in this section of the State. Within that time two men at work on their logging claims east of this place, have been shot from an ambush, and wounded, one of them quite severely; THORNTON, of Mattole, has been murdered, and his body mutilated in a manner which the Diggers only are capable of doing; Ross, while peaceably following his business as packer, on the public thoroughfare between Union and Trinity, has been wounded in such a manner as to render recovery hopeless; and STAVERS, while in pursuit, with others, of the scamps who shot him, was himself shot dead. CHAUNCEY MILLER, a trader on the Trinity, being down after goods, and finding the trail dangerously infested with Indians, volunteered for the purpose of removing this obstruction to interior trade; he also forfeited his life, and one of his companions, WINSLETT, was severely wounded. VANDAL, murdered near the mouth of the Klamath by his treacherous guides, may also be added to the list of victims heretofore mentioned."

The State Legislature elect met at Salem, the capital, on the 13th inst., and adjourned *sine die* the next day, without doing any business, thus virtually giving up their State organization until they shall be regularly admitted by Congress.

Several attempts had been made to set fire to Portland.

The following narrative of the engagement at Four Lakes is from a mass of correspondence and the official dispatch:

Col. WRIGHT's column was detained two days at Fort Taylor by violent rains. They then took two days to cross the river with the supplies. Their march for the three following days was a toilsome one, as the command was pushed forward with all possible rapidity.

AUG. 30.—The Indians were first seen. Just after they got into camp, two of the Nez Perces rode in, announcing that a body of Spokans were approaching. The dragoons at once saddled their horses and held them in readiness to start at a moment's notice. About half an hour after, shots were heard exchanged between their outposts and the hostiles, when the companies were turned out, but before they got under arms the Indians retreated.

During the next day's march, a small body of forty or fifty warriors kept in sight all day. These (as they afterwards found to be the case) were supposed to be scouts from the main body. Whenever the dragoons deployed towards them, they took to flight at once. Just before getting into camp at night, they rode up near the rear guard, set fire to the grass, and fired a few shots. Captain KEYES at once ordered out Captain WINDER's company of rifles to deploy across the rear of the column, at right angles, to a company deployed on the right and another on the left of the column, thus forming a rectangle about the train. The grass was too green to burn long, and the Indians retreated as soon as their fire was returned. On encamping, Col. WRIGHT determined to remain there two or three days, to allow the men and animals to recover from their fatiguing march.

SEPT. 1.—At daylight a body of Indian scouts was seen on a hill to the right of the camp, on the look-out. At 8 o'clock orders were issued to have the Artillery Battalion in perfect order, as they might be called out at any moment. Half an hour later, the dragoons, four companies of artillery, one section of the howitzer battery, and the two rifle companies were ordered out. One company of artillery under Lieutenants GIBSON and DANDY, a detachment of dragoons and the guard, consisting of about fifty men, were left in the camp to guard it.

The dragoons under command of Major GRIER started first, marching around the base of the hill at the left. The body of friendly Indians (Nez Perces) under the direction of Lieut. MULLAN (Top. Engineer to the command) started next up the hill, to the right. Then came Col. WRIGHT, commanding, with his staff, followed by Capt. KEYES, commanding the Third Artillery, with Lieut. LAWRENCE KIP, Adjutant of the Artillery Battalion, and the Third Artillery, the Rifles and the howitzer battery.

The dragoons reached the top of the hill, first driving the enemy off, and holding it until the foot soldiers could arrive. On their way up, Colonel WRIGHT received an express from Major GRIER that the Indians were collected in large numbers (about 500, it was thought) at the foot of the hill, apparently prepared to fight. Captain KEYES immediately advanced the battalion rapidly forward, ordering Captain ORD's company to the left, to be deployed as skirmishers. Upon reaching the top of the hill, they found the dragoons, as skirmishers, keeping the Indians in play, until they could be relieved by the Artillery and Rifles.

When the command was concentrated on the hill, the Rifles were ordered to deploy down to the right and drive the Indians out of the wood, while the howitzer battery, under Lieutenant WHITE, supported by an artillery company, under Lieutenant TYLER, were ordered to charge at the left of the Rifles. These orders were most gallantly performed, and, after a sharp fight, the Indians were driven from the wood.

At this time the scene was exceedingly fine. The plain below and the slope of the hills was covered with the enemy, numbering, it was thought, about 500. The troops had been formed into line, more than a mile long, which advanced with all the precision of a parade, firing as they went. As they moved steadily forward, delivering a most effective fire, the enemy fell back, and many took refuge in a wood at the left. Here they were charged by Lieutenant RANSOM, with company G, of the Third Artillery, and after a short struggle dislodged. After the enemy had been driven partly across the plain, the dragoons passed through the intervals of the companies, and charged them in the most splendid style, driving them over to take refuge in the opposite hills. Then the artillery companies and howitzer battery again passed them, driving the Indians over the hills, when the rout was entire, and the enemy, without attempting again to make head, scattered through the woods and broken grounds, where they could not be followed by the troops. The last shot was fired by the howitzer battery, throwing a shell into a group, which most effectually scattered them. After remaining some time and no enemy appearing, the recall was sounded, and the troops marched back to camp.

During the fight the Indian force was driven back about three miles and a half, the firing commencing about a mile and a half from camp, and ending about five miles off. The hostile Indians numbered, as near as could be judged, about 500, all splendidly mounted and well armed. A large number of trophies were taken, in the shape of bows and arrows, buffalo robes, provisions and horses. It was amusing to see the troops returning with their spoils; one officer had two buffalo robes and a blanket wrapped around himself and horse. Strange to say, not an officer or man on our side was hurt, although some of them had bullets through their caps, and a dragoon-horse was shot. The long rifle-muskets took the Indians very much by surprise. The tribes engaged in the fight were the Spokans, Peluze and Cœur d'Alenes. What was their loss, it is impossible to say, as being all mounted, they rush forward and carry off those who fall. Eighteen dead bodies, however, were found, and the number of wounded must have been large. Our allies, the Nez Perces, took a number of scalps, which they brought into camp, where they had a grand dance on their return.

About one-half the men had never before been under fire, but the officers all say that they have never seen finer discipline or more gallant conduct than they evinced. The spirit of the hostile tribes must now be broken, when they find themselves deprived of the *prestige* they supposed they had won by the defeat of Colonel STEPTOE. The whole arrangements of Colonel WRIGHT, in command of this expedition, have been most admirable. His efficient measures will crush this outbreak, and teach the northern tribes a lesson which they will not soon forget. Next to him must be mentioned Captain KEYES, who commands the 3d Artillery, as no field officer is with the regiment. His untiring efforts during the last three months have brought the regiment to a height and perfection of discipline which we believe is unsurpassed in our army, while his decision on the field, on the day of battle, contributed materially to secure the victory. Should the President confer upon these distinguished officers a brevet for their services in this campaign, it would be well merited.

The following is a list of the officers who were engaged in the battle: Commander, Colonel George Wright. *Staff*—Captain Ralph W. Kirkham, Quartermaster; Lieutenant P. A. Owen, Assistant Adjutant-General; Dr. Hammond, Surgeon.

THIRD ARTILLERY.

Captain Erasmus D. Keyes, Commanding. *Staff*—Lieut. Lawrence Kip, Adjutant of the battalion; Lieutenants, Robert O. Tyler, D. R. Ransom, George P. Ihrie and James Howard.

MOUNTAIN HOWITZER BATTERY.

One section commanded by Lieutenant James L. White.

DRAGOONS.

Brevet-Major Wm. N. Grier; Lieutenants Henry B. Davidson, Wm. D. Pendu and David Mc M. Gregg.

RIFLES.

Captains Fred. T. Dent and Charles S. Winder; Lieutenant H. B. Fleming.

Surgeon Randolph was also on the field. Captain E. O. C. Ord, and Lieutenant M. R. Morgan, were with the reserve. Captain J. A. Hardie, and Lieutenanants H. B. Lyon, H. G. Gibson and G. F. B. Dandy, were with the companies left as guard to the camp.

The command was to be pushed forward immediately to Spokan River, in pursuit of the hostile tribes.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Fall of the Waters—Mining Prospects—The Immigration.

The accounts from Fraser River are very discouraging. The River had fallen some fifteen feet, but the result had disappointed even the least sanguine, as little or no gold is found a few feet below high-water mark. It is now supposed that the prospect will not improve until the water reaches its lowest stage. To add to the disappointment, several of the river bars heretofore worked with great success, appear to be giving out, and the claimants are selling out for trifling sums.

The thousands recently drawn to the Pacific from the Atlantic States, in consequence of the Fraser excitement, have halted in California and scattered themselves over the State. So far as heard from they are doing well; for California never offered more flattering rewards for honest labor than to-day, although the time for making fortunes in a week has passed forever.

No valuable dry diggings in the upper Fraser River country are yet reported upon reliable authority, and as a consequence many of the speculative towns are rapidly declining.

The news has had a very depressing effect upon Victoria and the many "projected" great cities. Whatcom has incontinently "dried up," and most of the other places on the main-land have followed its example. Victoria, being the seat of the Hudson's Bay Company's Government, as well as that of the Colony of Vancouver, of course cannot entirely go down; but it has, of late, rapidly receded. In the meantime, we may say, that it apparently suffers more under the influence of a sudden panic than by any well-established evidence of the worthlessness of the Fraser River mines. The waters of the Fraser have at last fallen, and all those having claims are at work. From the best evidence at our command, we are led to believe that such are doing remarkably well. But those possessing claims are a very small portion of the miners. The greater number are without claims, and all the rich ground yet discovered being taken up, they have become disgusted, and are fast returning to California, roundly abusing the northern country and their ill-luck. The number of such have produced a panic at Victoria and the other places dependent upon the new mines.

Whether there are any extensive gold fields at the head of Fraser's or Thompson's River, is not yet settled. Sufficient time has not been allowed for "prospecting" in that distant and hardly accessible region. It will be a year before the gold-mining capacity of British Columbia is fully known. The bars in the bed of Fraser's River are being worked with good results. In some places, it is complained that the pay dirt does not hold out to any great depth—but this fact does not appear to be fully sustained by the proof at hand. In short, the condition of affairs in British Columbia may be summed up in a sentence: There are more miners there than can find diggings; the idle are returning disgusted, abusing the country; those busy are operating very quietly, keeping their own counsel, but are undoubtedly doing well; even if "dry diggings" be discovered, it will not be possible to do much upon them until next season; and, in the meantime, the people at Victoria may expect to see pretty "hard times." Probably more than half of the Californians in that region will return to our State during the next three months—some never to go back, and some determined to "try again" next season.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Treaty with France—The Whaling Fleet—Hawaiian Guano.

Our dates are to 16th September. The long-pending treaty between the Hawaiian Government and France has at length been approved and ratified by the former. The *Commercial Advertiser*, the American organ at Honolulu, says the treaty is universally condemned by the people, who consider it an injustice to the weaker party thereto. The main points yielded to France are that the French language is to be placed on a par with the English, the duty on French liquors to be reduced from $5 to $3 per gallon, French vessels in Hawaii to be placed on the same footing as Hawaiian, and the French Consul to exercise judicial functions belonging of right to the Hawaiian Courts. The enforcement of the treaty, it is estimated, will involve a loss of some $40,000 per annum of revenue to Hawaii.

Eighteen whaling ships had arrived at the islands since July 27, bringing an aggregate of 11,895 barrels of oil. The reports from the Arctic Whaling Fleet are extremely discouraging.

The ship *John Marshall* arrived at Honolulu from her second voyage to Jarvis Island, with 500 tons guano for the American Guano Company, of New-York. She reports everything going on favorably at the island. The clipper ship *White Swallow* was taking in the deposit, and would sail for New-York about the 25th of August, with a cargo of 1,200 tons. The Captain reports the moorings at the island perfectly secure at any and all times, and that the fertilizing deposits are loaded without the least difficulty, at a trifling cost. Two other vessels, each with 1,200 tons of the fertilizer, were already far on their way to New-York.

GEO. WM. MILLER, so long Her Britannic Consul at Honolulu, had departed for Valparaiso in a British man-of-war.

The whaler *America*, Capt. BRYANT, reports that he was boarded by an officer from a Russian steamer, in Behring Straits, close in with the land. The Russians professed merely to be desirous of knowing the name of the whaler, and the amount of oil on board. Still this "visitation" by the officer of an armed ship didn't please the Yankee skipper. Another ship is reported to have been similarly visited.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

Wreck of an American Vessel—Complaints Against the American Consul at Tahiti.

The sloop-of-war *Vandalia*, Captain SINCLAIR, arrived at Tahiti on the 10th ult., having on board Capt. J. N. KNOWLES, late master of the ship *Wild Wave*, which left San Francisco on the 9th of February last for Valparaiso. She was lost on the island of Ono, about 75 miles northwest of Pitcairn's, on the 5th of March, at 11½ o'clock A. M. The Captain was fortunate enough to land all his crew in safety, with the provisions of the ship, and $50,000 in gold, and, what is strange, but true, the crew were ignorant of the gold being landed.

The Captain, after remaining on the island for ten days, started in one of the boats for Pitcairn's Island, expecting to procure relief there, but found the island uninhabited, the colony having been removed to Norfolk Island.

At Pitcairn's the captain had the misfortune to lose his boat in the surf, consequently he, together with his mate, J. F. BARTLETT, and two men who were with him, were compelled to cut down trees and build a boat, before they could leave the island. This could not have been done, but that the islanders left some tools behind them, as well as tar, oakum and sail-cloth. When the boat was built they started for Tahiti, but in consequence of head wind, they made Noukaheva, one of the Marquesas group, at which place they fell in with the *Vandalia*, which carried them to the Society Islands.

The *Vandalia*, after obtaining wood and water, left for the purpose of saving the balance of the crew of the *Wild Wave*. The captain of the *Wave* departed on board of the French man-of-war *Eurydice* for San Francisco *viâ* Honolulu. The captain saved his gold, and has it with him.

Much complaint is made of HENRY OWNER, the United States Consul at Tahiti. He is charged with habitual drunkenness and official extortion. In connection with the wreck of the *Wild Wave*, we have the following statement:

"It appears that Captain KNOWLES went to OWNER for the purpose of having the usual protest, in such cases, noted and extended. Whenever a ship is lost, a copy of the log-book, or a statement of the circumstances of loss, is made out and sworn to before the Consul, so that the insurance can be collected. OWNER, after receiving the log-book, retained it for six days, and, although repeatedly asked for the papers, refused to give them up. Captain KNOWLES stated that he was going away on a vessel about to sail, but OWNER said that he would keep him as long as he liked. Some words occurred—Capt. KNOWLES demanding his papers and OWNER refusing to give them up—when OWNER made out a warrant for his arrest, but the Governor would not allow it to be served. Subsequently Captain KNOWLES received his papers, for which he was asked the modest price of $199 70—whereas the legal price for such documents ought not to have exceeded $10."

JAPAN.

A New American Treaty.

Capt. KRELL, of the brig *Geo. Krell*, arrived at San Francisco on the 22d ult. from Hakodadi, reports that an important treaty had been concluded between Mr. HARRIS, U. S. Consul at Jeddo, and the Japanese Government. By this treaty a new port, lying in the Bay of Jeddo, five miles from the City—[probably Kanegawa—ED. TIMES]—is to be opened to Americans. A son of Capt. TAYLOR had left Washington with the treaty, by the way of China. It is also stated that a Japanese prince, with a suit of fourteen attendants, was to depart immediately for Washington *viâ* California and Panama. The U. S. steamer *Mississippi* was at Hakodadi at last dates. The *Powhatan* was expected there soon from China.

NEW-GRANADA.

Dodges of Gen. Herran—Isthmus Politics—President Ospina on the Cass-Herran Convention.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1858.

We have dates from Bogota only up to Sept. 12. There is not a word of interest from that quarter, save that the Attorney-General has made an adverse plea to the last Court of Appeals against the claims of the Panama Railroad Company that their road was only finished this month, and that consequently their forty-nine years' charter only commences now, instead of in March, 1855, when it was first open to traffic and travel.

A transient Washington Correspondent of the TIMES appears to have been spreading himself in your number of Oct. 7. He says he *telegraphed* you that Gen. HERRAN had received important dispatches from Panama, to the effect that the elections had terminated peaceably throughout the State, and that no fears of a disturbance were apprehended—facts which you published in my letters eight days previously. He goes on to say:

"The dispatches to General HERRAN also state another gratifying fact, that Señor JOSE M. HURTADO (the candidate of the *Conservadores* for the Governorship) is to remain in the discharge of his duties as Intendente and agent of the Federal Government in the State of Panama, a position of high trust and responsibility, and for which I understand he is eminently fitted. No gentleman in Panama, I learn, stands higher in the respect and confidence of both natives and foreigners.

The Administration of Governor OBALDIA, with the coöperation of Señor HURTADO, it is generally anticipated, will mark a new era in the intercourse and social relations between Americans and New-Granadians in Panama—an era of reciprocal good feeling, proper understanding and cordial cultivation of the common interests of both the people in that region. All this comes of the Federal Administration of President OSPINA, whose enlarged views and liberal feelings towards foreign nations, and especially the United States, have entitled his Cabinet to the name of the "American Cabinet Ospina." We have proofs of this in the conduct of OSPINA, touching the Cass-Herran Convention."

All this would be "important if true." But as this and other similar statements appear simultaneously in the influential New-York Press with the departure of Gen. HERRAN to Washington, on a mission to endeavor to throw dust into the eyes of Gen. CASS and the President just as they are making the first draft of the Presidential Message to Congress, it squints awfully to a collusion, to say the least of it, between Gen. HERRAN and your *irregular* correspondent.

When Mr. HURTADO was appointed to the National office of Intendente General of Panama, I wrote you that a worse selection, or a more unpopular one among all classes, except a few who feed upon the British Consulate, could not have been made. For, although Mr. HURTADO is a gentleman in his manners, he is an Englishman by birth, marriage and inclination. He looks upon an American with pretty much the eye of contempt that a first-class Fifth-Avenuedle may be supposed to look upon a denizen of the Bowery, or upon his wood-sawyer. There is about the same chance that the Administration will have the "coöperation of Señor HURTADO" as that Mr. BUCHANAN will have the coöperation of GERRIT SMITH or THEODORE PARKER. Señor HURTADO was the opposing candidate for Governor of the State of Panama last month; and all the readers of the TIMES know that that canvass was conducted with such bitterness that this city was filled with armed men ostensibly to keep the peace, but really to overawe the friends of Mr. OBALDIA, and that bloodshed was so certainly expected to follow the decision that many families fled to the country and islands, and foreigners placed their property under the immediate protection of the Courts. If the Hurtado party had the numerical force and courage to do it, Señor OBALDIA and the whole "American party" would be expelled at the point of the bayonet and exiled to Carthagena in the same way that they expelled and exiled two members of the Legislature, who were friends of foreigners, two years ago.

Personally, Mr. HURTADO is an estimable gentleman, but as to his unfitness for the office he occupies, no better proof is needed than his action in the case of Mr. MARTIN, with which the TIMES is familiar. Some four months since, Mr. MARTIN, an American citizen, had his launch seized and sold by the authorities of Taboga, an island in this bay, because he refused to pay them $40 for sea-sand which he had taken from the beach for ballast. Mr. M. laid his case before Mr. CORWIN, United States Consul, who claimed the restoration of the property from the proper officer, the Intendente-General. The Intendente, Señor HURTADO, acknowledged at once that the authorities and Judge who confiscated the property, had been guilty of robbery, as the sand was national property, if it could be considered property at all, and ordered them to restore the launch to the owner. To this, and a reiterated order, the Judge gave not the least attention. Mr. CORWIN still continuing to urge the matter, (and the commander of the United States ship-of-war, under whose guns the outrage was committed, having declined to act,) the Intendente thought that to use physical means to enforce his mandates would result unfortunately to his prospects of being declared Governor, and so advised Mr. MARTIN to carry his case into the Criminal Court, the Judge of which was the very man who had despoiled him of his launch, and who had now gone on a pearl-shell expedition in her!

That President OSPINA preferred Señor HURTADO to Señor OBALDIA for Governor of Panama, is evidenced by the fact that all the jails at Carthagena, at the intercession of the Hurtado party, were emptied of their convicts to come to Panama, to assist Mr. H. in the occupation of the Gubernatorial chair. So "all this" *does not* "come of the Federal Administration of President OSPINA." Besides, it is well known here that the Intendency, which was ostensibly established here by the New-Granadian Congress for the better protection of foreign interests, was only intended as a blind to enable General HERRAN to get better terms when he was in the act of making his convention with General CASS. And as proof of this, it is only necessary to bring forward the fact that the Congress of New-Granada, *after the convention had been made*, peremptorily refused the appropriation for the salary attached to the office.

That President OSPINA would be willing to accord justice to the American Government and American citizens for the massacre at Panama, I have constantly assured you. But he has not the power. The Congress of New-Granada is opposed to it, and will continue to oppose any fair settlement of this and the other questions at issue, until the Cabinet and Congress of the United States evidence their intention to use other arguments than paper ones, in case justice is not meted out. All the begging and coaxing of President OSPINA and the smooth talk of General HERRAN amount to nothing. Everything has got to be forced out of them. They will laugh in the faces of General CASS and President BUCHANAN, if they fail to use the Senate of the United States to insist upon every line, letter and comma of the original draft of the Cass-Herran Convention.

Speaking of Mr. MARTIN's case, I may mention that immediately on the rejection of Señor HURTADO as Governor, the Attorney-General of the State voluntarily took up his case, and has officially given it as his opinion that a great outrage has been committed against him by the rascally authorities under the old *régime*. He urges the Supreme Court to cause Mr. MARTIN's property to be restored to him and to enforce the payment from the Treasury of all the damages and losses he has suffered. So, for the sake of a paltry $40, the authorities will have to fork out something like $2,000. If Gen. CASS is disposed to believe Gen. HERRAN's story that the Government appointed an *Intendente* at Panama for the better security of American interests, all he need to do is to read the voluminous correspondence of the U. S. Consul at Panama with that officer, now on file in the State Department at Washington, in regard to the outrage perpetrated on Mr. MARTIN.

Capt. ALLEN MCLANE, agent here of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, left on the *Sonora* on the 10th inst., for Acapulco, thence to Tehuantepec, on the *Oregon*, to open the part of the new route between Ventosa and Acapulco. Mr. MCLANE will make a thorough survey and examination of the roadsteads of Ventosa and Salina Cruz, as well as of the long land and river route. His report will be conclusive and reliable as to the feasibility of embarking and debarking passengers and freight in ports specified; as, if the Tehuantepec route is to be a success, the quicker his company become satisfied of the fact the better.

Hon. PHILO WHITE, late United States Minister Resident to Ecuador, goes home on this steamer, as does also Mr. GAME, who has long and honorably occupied the Consulate at Guayaquil.

Some seven or eight deaths have taken place in town, at the Company's Islands in the bay, and on board the United States frigate *Saranac*, from a severe type of the bilious fever, which has given rise to the report that the yellow fever exists among us. The two who died in town, were passengers from St. Thomas, and if they did die of yellow fever, they brought it with them. Two or three of the remaining seamen were stowaways from New-York, and brought on their sickness from exposure [illegible] were taken on board the *Saranac*. Although yellow fever is sometimes imported here and at Aspinwall by passengers from St. Thomas, it never has become epidemic at either place, confining itself to the persons who were brought on shore with it in every instance.

An English Missionary, who calls his name CROWE, arrived here on the *Columbus* on her last trip from Salvador, having been expelled from that Republic at the intercession of the priesthood. He goes to the United States and Great Britain in search of sympathy. He takes with him, as a specimen of his converts, a short, dumpy, coarse-haired Indian wife.

Orders went to Callao a month since for the United States flag-ship *Merrimack* and the sloop-of-war *Decatur* to go to Realejo, Nicaragua. The *Merrimack* had left for the Sandwich Islands, but the *Decatur* was to leave immediately for Realejo, perhaps touching in here. The *Merrimack* can scarcely be at Realejo before December, but it is not probable she will be needed there, if at all, until Congress takes some action in regard to the tantrums of President MARTINEZ. Half a dozen United States ships-of-war have been loafing about the ports of Nicaragua the past four months, for what reason it would be hard to guess, as President BUCHANAN is proverbially indisposed to take any responsibility on his shoulders, and our Naval Commanders in general are very fond of red tape and the circumlocution office.

Your Washington correspondent "S.," who has been Mormonizing at Salt Lake the past season with the army, rather unexpectedly made his appearance at Panama last evening from on board the *Golden Gate*. He looks well after his Rocky Mountain and Fraser River experience.

The Hon. DELAZON SMITH, United States Senator, and Mr. GROVER, Member Congress elect from the proposed State of Oregon, arrived here at the same time, *en route* for Washington; but Mr. SMITH is too ill, in consequence of protracted sea sickness, to proceed. He waits here, accordingly, for the next steamer, two weeks from now. Mr. GROVER also remains to keep him company.

F. W. R.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Crops and Contracts in Costa Rica—The Proposed Confederation—Intelligence from Nicaragua, Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Oct. 18, 1858.

The Panama Railroad Company's U. S. Mail steamship *Columbus*, Captain J. M. DOW, arrived at this port on the evening of the 6th inst. She brings dates from Guatemala to Sept. 27, from Salvador to the 29th, from Realejo, Nicaragua, to Oct. 1, and from Costa Rica to the 3d. I am, as usual, indebted to Captain DOW for matters of interest that cannot be found in the newspapers of the different States.

COSTA RICA.

The coming crop of Coffee, it is said, will amount to 100,000 quintals. There is more complaint of the drouth in the interior of this State than elsewhere along the coast. The result is that the coffee has ripened before its time, and cultivators have been compelled to commence thus early their harvesting.

Congress had passed a law approving the contracts made with CAUTY & SON, for navigating by steam the Serapiqui and the San Carlos, and for the construction of a road between San José and the Serapiqui River, but without any exclusive privilege or subvention on the part of the Government for the service of transporting the mails. Congress had authorized the Executive to regulate a uniform currency for the several States, and to determine the respective values of foreign coins; to harmonize the duties on foreign commerce; to establish unity in the representation of Central America in respect to foreign countries; to seek the means of establishing on the Pacific coast a fortnightly communication by steam; to regulate the postal communication; to seek to abolish reciprocally in all Central America the tax assessed upon their productions and arts; to fix upon the contingent of troops which each Republic shall furnish in case of foreign invasion, or the equivalent in cash in case they cannot contribute men; to determine the person who shall have the chief command of the army, and his substitute. Besides these, Congress has authorized the President to procure the establishment of a Diet, or Central Political Body, in which shall be represented all the Republics of Central America in their affairs.

The report of Gen. CANAS, who occupies the posts of Minister of War and Secretary of the Treasury, enters very largely into the situation and prospects of not on y Costa Rica, but of the whole of Central America. He reviews the fillibuster war, and recounts the great sacrifice made by Costa Rica to drive out the buccaneers—pays a well-deserved compliment to Com. PAULDING: "This chief, worthy of the times of WASHINGTON, has added to the lustre of the star of the New World, whose ardent rays illumine all the nations of COLUMBUS." He alludes to the treaty of union made on the 17th of April last at Rivas, between Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Salvador as a very beneficial one for Central American interests, and asks its approval.

In regard to the proposed meeting of the five Central American Chiefs, in order to form their States into a Confederation, he proposes that it shall be held as soon as practicable in the capital of Guatemala. He says, "It is to be desired that the combined labors and patriotic efforts will produce an unity of political action, an identity of opinions among the divers prominent sections, and to bind together more strongly the moral and material interests of Central America; from these will enure the positive and permanent union of the States. To seek to reach these objects through the medium of projects more or less brilliant, is to spend time uselessly, and to render abortive the efforts which may be employed to obtain this desired union."

The Secretary then reviews the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and concludes his remarks on that subject as follows: "In view of the origin of the questions which have arisen between the United States and Great Britain, it seems strange that, without the concurrence and deliberation of the Ministers of Central America, two great nations should enter into treaties that can have no binding force without our consent; for, in accordance with principles followed and admitted by all enlightened nations, questions in the interest of divers powers cannot be treated upon and resolved without the concurrence of their several representatives. Thus, the Clayton-Bulwer and Dallas-Clarendon treaties, in conformity with these principles, should have been celebrated with the concurrence of the representatives of Central America, in order to their validity." He protests against the anomaly of a free city like Greytown; thinks it will always, in its present situation, be exposed to renewed attacks of men like KINNEY, and that the United States and Great Britain will often have to send vessels of war there to protect their commerce from depredations, until it is admitted as an appanage of Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

The Secretary says the Government of Costa Rica interested itself with Nicaragua to induce that State to ratify the Cass-Yrisarri treaty, "with such necessary emendations as should prudently shun the unfortunate consequences that might arise from the shock of interests between the natives of the country and transient foreigners, so that in no case could the public liberties and the integrity of the territory of Central America be exposed to danger."

"Some reclamations," he says, "have been made upon Costa Rica by the United States, in favor of persons who ask reparation for losses which they pretend to have sustained in the war; *upon which the proper Department has given, and will continue to present, conclusive proofs which shall destroy the base of such reclamations.*"

The treasury of the Republic, in the year 1857, received $615,923, which is about equivalent to the *real* receipt of 1856. The income would be equal to the expenditure, were it not that the country has run up a debt of $350,000, principally accruing from the fillbuster war, upon which it has to pay a large interest. But the number of the employes of the Government is to be lessened, in order to meet this deficiency.

General LAMAR was officially received at San José, Sept. 13.

On the whole, Costa Rica, under its intelligent and patriotic heads, President MORA and General CANAS, appears to be in a very prosperous position; and, as far as the industry and morality of its people are concerned, a model which the other Central American States would do well to imitate.

NICARAGUA.

There is nothing of importance from this State. The people were celebrating, with much enthusiasm, the promulgation of the new Constitution. It is nearly a pattern of that of 1838, with two very important amendments. One is, that "Any private domicil can be entered and searched for suspected persons;" the other, that "All private correspondence can be opened, at the will of the Government." But as "Government" has always done this, under any and every constitution, the practical effect is not much altered. If the new issue gets beyond its babyhood, it will have better fortuno than any of its predecessors.

The rebuilding of Granada is proceeding with spirit. Ladies of the most elevated class and tenderest training do not disdain to labor upon the temples.

Don PEDRO ZELEDON has been named Secretary of State.

The *Columbus* does not touch at San Judan del Sur.

SALVADOR.

President SANTIN had resumed the duties of his office, which he had temporarily placed in the hands of General BARRIOS.

The crops are in a flourishing condition, notwithstanding the general drouth, which is everywhere complained of in Central America. The coffee estates about Sonsonnate have proved failures, and on one, in particular, of the young trees nearly all have died. This result was anticipated by all who were not interested in the way of capital invested. They were situated about 20 miles from the sea, and on a rolling country whose greatest height above the sea level was not more than 200 feet. On the other hand, the estates situated on the high lands are progressing finely, and from one alone there has been promised for export 200 quintals. On the estates of Sonsonnate the proprietors are trying the experiment of growing cotton from seed, and with great hopes of success. The sugar crop promises large.

The quantity of indigo for exportation the approaching season, it is said, will be greater by 2,000 ceroons than last year, which was estimated at 10,000 ceroons, (15,000 quintals.) Of the fleet of vessels on the way from Europe with goods for the Fair of San Miguel in November, two have arrived, the *Odin* and the *Skimmer of the Seas*. It is expected that the price of indigo will reach high figures, owing to the great quantity of goods with which the market will be stocked. A very stringent law has been passed in this State against the manufacturers who may be discovered to have adulterated their indigo with any foreign substance, which some appear to have been in the habit of doing. Any person who shall be guilty of this practice forfeits his stock, the informer to have one-half. The merchant who buys the article, knowing it to be adulterated, forfeits the whole of his purchase.

The 15th of September in Salvador, the anniversary of Colonial Independence, was celebrated with great rejoicings in Salvador, Guatemala and Costa Rica.

The Rev. F. CROWE, Missionary for the American Bible Union to Central America, has recently been expelled by the Government from the State. In July last Mr. CROWE opened a school in San Miguel, but through the interference of the priests an attempt was made to drive him away, and he was ordered up to the Capital. When there he was recommended to go to Sonsonate by the President, but whilst on his way thither he was seized by an armed force, taken down to Acajutla, and placed on board the *Columbus*, bound to Panama. Mr. C. complains that he had committed no offence, and broken no law, nor was he allowed a trial or any hearing by the authorities. Although claiming to be a British subject, the *Chargé d'Affaires* and Consul refused to take up his case, on the grounds that he had no right to protection, being born in Belgium, so that he was unable to make any defence whatever. In 1846 Mr. CROWE was driven out of Guatemala in a similar way, and he is now on his way home, with the view of representing his sufferings to his Government, when the matter will doubtless be fully inquired into.

GUATEMALA AND HONDURAS.

The newspapers give an account of the reception of BEVERLY L. CLARK, United States Minister Resident to Guatemala and Honduras, the facts of which I stated four weeks since. They represent that Mr. CLARK has produced a favorable impression in both States. I am glad of it, for our Ministers of late have not been liable to this encomium.

The meeting of the Presidents of the five Central American States, it is said, will take place in a town in Guatemala, called Jutiapa, in December or January. The object is not very clearly stated, either in the papers or in the report of General CAÑAS, whom I have quoted under the Costa Rican head. But some mutual arrangement will undoubtedly be made to protect themselves against fillibusters. I doubt much if the heads of the several Republics are ready to adopt the late recommendation of President MARTINEZ, to place the five States under a single head.

The contract with the Panama Railroad Company, giving their monthly steamer on the coast $8,000 a year for carrying the mails, and allowing 10 per cent. deduction from the gross amount of duties on goods imported by the Company by steam, has been approved of by Congress. You will recollect that the Company had already obtained the same advantages from Costa Rica and Salvador. The *Gaceta Oficial* of Guatemala says: "The Company's steamer *Columbus* brought this voyage 2,000 cases of merchandise, the principal part destined for Salvador. The deduction of 10 per cent. of the duties conceded by the Governments of Central America is, Mr. NELSON, the Commercial Agent at Panama, writes, the cause of this augmentation; for, on this account, the goods cost less delivered here across the Isthmus of Panama than around Cape Horn."

Of the last crop of cochineal in Guatemala, 3,000 to 4,000 ceroons have been shipped from the port of San José for Europe, at the rate of ten shillings, English, freight, per ceroon. It is said that fewer engagements are being made for charters the coming year. Shipowners are becoming discouraged at the prospect of again obtaining remunerative homeward freight from the Central American coast. The yield of coffee for export the present season will only be about 1,500 quintals. But it is said the evidences now are that in the course of a very few years Guatemala will equal Costa Rica in this respect.

The Indians in the mountains are still in revolt, and several sanguinary encounters had taken place between small parties of troops and these guerrillas.

F. W. R.

Naval and Marine Intelligence from the Isthmus.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Monday, Oct. 18, 1858.

In my last I mentioned the arrival of the *Cass-Yrissari*. She remained here four or five days, making necessary repairs, and for the facilities afforded, her officers express themselves under many obligations to Flag-officer MCINTOSCH, who gave directions to the Captain of the Flag-ship *Roanoke* to render every facility in his power. The *Cass-Yrissari* is now at the "Machuca Rapids," awaiting a stage of water to take her over. She will probably be detained but a few days by the low water.

The *Catharine Maria* arrived here on the morning of the 13th inst. in good condition. The *Liberty* is still due, and hourly expected, though she left Key West about twenty hours previous to the *C. M

...ed his way into the Bogota newspapers, and was thus bruited to the world, in violation of the confidential injunctions of Señor Cavero, as he alleges—but he does not deny its authenticity. This strange diplomatic interlude of course brought down the American and English Ministers in Ecuador upon the head of their Peruvian colleague, in a correspondence sufficiently spiced and somewhat acrimonious.

About the 6th ultimo, two Peruvian steamers of war, the *Loa* and the *Tumbes*, arrived in the Guayaquil River with dispatches from Lima in regard to the *entreglio* between the two Governments, and comprising, as many surmised, an *ultimatum* in relation thereto. These dispatches were sent by special express to Quito, and the answer was awaited with intense anxiety at Guayaquil, but had not reached there at the sailing of the mail steamer thence on the morning of the 2d inst.

It should be stated in this connection, that the cabinet, at Quito, on suspending diplomatic intercourse with Señor Cavero, commissioned a Plenipotentiary, in the person of Señor Francisco Pablo Icaza, Minister of Finance, to proceed to Peru to effect an adjustment of the pending difficulties, if possible. And the fact that at the last dates from Lima, Señor Icaza's mission was not suspended, leaves room to hope that the questions at issue may yet have a peaceful solution. But there are many persons in Peru of a good deal of influence, who are endeavoring to bring about a war to subserve revolutionary purposes. They believe that a war against Ecuador would imperil the rule of Castilla, as after he had sent away a considerable portion of his troops, and found foreign employ for his marine, Echenique and his friends would improve the occasion to assert his right to the Presidential chair, from which he was ousted in 1855 by its present possessor. It would seem that Castilla ought to be astute enough to spoil this scheme, by adopting a conciliatory course with Ecuador, but late successes may have turned his head a little, so that he is prepared to leap into the gulf towards which his enemies are leading him.

There is no doubt, in case of a war, that Castilla could take Guayaquil, and hold it for a while, but he could go no further. There is not much in the way of spoils for Peruvian soldiers and officers in Ecuador. A South American soldier fights well enough when anybody is to be robbed, and South American officers have no objections to "pitch in" at home, in the way of a revolution that shall turn their political enemies out of place and turn *them* in. But their patriotism is not sufficiently strong to stand the test of gunpowder unless it is incited by a certainty of immediate personal gain. So, taking into consideration the fact that Peru would have to fight not only Ecuador, but possibly Bolivia and Chili, and certainly Echenique and his partisans, I think the weight is altogether on the side of a peaceful termination of the dispute.

In the meantime Ecuador is arming to the extent of her ability. It is said she already has 10,000 men prepared for the fight. Of course, in this state of things, business throughout the little Republic is completely paralyzed, and agricultural and industrial pursuits are much neglected, thus adding greatly to the poverty of a people who at best have no surplus of the world's goods. F.W.R.

College Disturbances—Affairs at Yale.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe, in your paper of Tuesday, an account from a correspondent at New-Haven, of an "Uproar at Yale," with a threat of certain other proceedings, which are to be "soon forthcoming." Every graduate of our American Colleges knows that many customs have existed in them from time immemorial, assuming the form of "practical jokes." Vivacity and pleasantry will be objected to by none; but it has occurred to many of us who have been looking at the Colleges from our "loop-holes of retreat," that what are known as practical jokes—miserable things at the best—have of late grown into indignities which are unbecoming scholars and gentlemen. We are mistaken if the publication of *Tom Brown's School-Days*—a most clever and readable book—has not contributed something to this result, by making us familiar with the English system of *fagging*, and kindred customs. It is time that this mischief should be suppressed. Mock "burials" of anything are, to say the least, bordering on irreverence. College Faculties will not, of course, visit with extreme censure those old customs which, tolerated so long, have insensibly grown from bad to worse, without *due notice*. But let them announce, at the entrance of every new class, a full and explicit intention to abate all personal indignities practiced by one class upon another, however traditionary may have been the custom, and I am confident not only that every young gentleman will cheerfully conform to the new *regimé*, but that a hundred pens and tongues will rally to the support of the Faculty, if administering discipline upon such offences, after *public warning*. ALUMNUS.

American Interests in Russia—Letter from Hon. F. W. Pickens.

From the Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser.

St. Petersburg, Sept., 1858.

The interests of the two Governments—the Russian and American—are becoming daily more intimate. Our increasing settlements and trade in California and on the Pacific are bringing us into intercourse with Russian possessions on the Amoor River and the Asiatic coast, as well as with their possessions in America. The trade of the Amoor River is immense—something like $30,000,000 a year—and growing very rapidly.

I have Consuls under my jurisdiction through Asia as well as Europe, and their reports and accounts to me bring me into official communication with a large portion of the globe. I had no idea that the actual business of this office was as extensive and important as it is. We have large American merchant houses in this city, and American ships at Cronstadt are more numerous than those of any other nation, except Great Britain. Thirteen ships arrived at this season direct from Charleston and New-Orleans loaded with cotton, without having touched at Liverpool at all, as has heretofore been the case. The direct trade must increase every year. Manufactures in cotton are increasing immensely about Moscow, and one may see loads of cotton here every day in the streets passing to the railroad for that point.

Carden Again in Trouble.

Mr. John Carden, of Barnane, is again in trouble. At Kingstown Police-office this day a young and respectably-dressed woman, named Maria Douglas, otherwise Keating, was placed in dock to answer an offence set forth in the following terms in the charge sheet:

"Maria Douglas, for conspiring with John Carden and others, and endeavoring to accomplish the abduction of a lady at present residing at Lord Gough's place, St. Helen's, she having called at the gate lodge and made particular inquiry relating to the lady in question, and then and there held out a bribe to Lord Gough's gatekeeper, should she give assistance in accomplishing the object sought."

The lady in question is Miss Ellen Arbuthnott, whose attempted abduction by Mr. John Carden six years ago must be still in the recollection of the public. Mr. John E. Walsh, Q. C., appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Rollestón, Q. C., for Mr. Carden; and Mr. Curran for the prisoner. Mr. Walsh called upon the magistrate to take recognizances both from the woman and Mr. Carden to keep the peace towards Miss Arbuthnott. After a lengthened discussion between counsel, the magistrate read the information of Miss Arbuthnott, in which, after referring to the events of her previous persecution by Mr. Carden in 1853, and his subsequent conviction and imprisonment, she deposed as follows:

After the expiration of this imprisonment, the same John Carden recommenced the same system of annoyance towards me incessantly, following my movements wherever I went, insomuch that I could not visit even the private residences of my friends without his locating himself immediately in the neighborhood, and obtruding himself on me when walking or riding. He did not, however, on these occasions, venture to address me, or write to me or my friends, until later, when I was on a visit at Eldersley, in the county of Surrey; but while I was there, as I was riding one day in company with my brother, William Arbuthnott, Mr. Carden suddenly rode up from behind and commenced addressing me in an excited manner by name. My brother thereupon interfered, and compelled Mr. Carden to retire. On the same evening Mr. Carden wrote a most insulting letter on the subject of this meeting to my brother. Just at the same time Mr. Carden addressed a letter to Mr Arbuthnott, my sister-in-law, residing at Cowarth, near Staines, with the object of procuring an interview to press his suit to me. The letter was, however, returned to Mr. Carden, who, however, forwarded it again, with an additional one, to which I also refer, marked with the letter C. I further say that it was my intention to reside shortly with my brother-in-law, the aforesaid Hon. George Gough, at Loughcooter, in the County of Galway, which is in a lonely and retired part of the country; and I have been credibly informed that the said John Carden within a short time said that I was returning to the neighborhood of Clonmel, where I should be surrounded by friends, and he had no chance, but that when I should be at Loughcooter he would have good opportunities of carrying out his views. I have recently been informed a woman employed by him has been arrested, and, from his previous conduct towards me, and his objects with regard to me, after he was well aware, notwithstanding his pretences to the contrary, that I will never consent to see or have any intercourse whatever with him, I swear that I am apprehensive that he will, should occasion offer, again commit serious violence to me, and that I am in danger from him, and that I positively swear that I entertain the greatest aversion to the said John Carden, and I have never given any encouragement to justify his addresses to me, either directly or indirectly."

After a lengthened argument, Mr. Porter, the magistrate, said there could be no question with regard to the merits of the case, but he wished to take time to consider the question as to the extent of his jurisdiction. He proposed, therefore, to postpone the further hearing of the case until Wednesday. Mr. Carden applied that the case should be adjourned until Monday, on the ground that a brother of Miss Arbuthnott and his wife, who were now staying at Burnane, were material witnesses on his behalf, and they could not attend before that date. Mr. Walsh said that the brother referred to was in exile from his family, and a pensioner of Mr. Carden's. The case was then adjourned until Monday next. Subsequently, upon entering upon her own recognizances to appear when called on, Maria Keating was discharged from custody.

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

An important modification of Wheatstone's stereoscope has just been communicated to the French Academy of Sciences by M. d'Almeida. With the common instrument only one observer at a time can view the relief; M. d'Almeida renders it visible to several at a time, and at a distance of several metres. For this purpose he causes two stereoscopic images to be reflected simultaneously on a screen; as they are not identical, but only similar, the outlines of the one will intersect those of the other, and generate a confusion which can only be obviated by making each eye see only one of the images. For this purpose the inventor causes the luminous rays from each image to pass through a glass of a different color, one red and the other green, whereby one of the images will be reflected on the screen in red, the other in green. Now if the observer's eyes be provided with glasses of the above-mentioned colors, the eye covered with a green glass will only see a green image, while the other will only be visible to the eye protected by a red glass. The moment this is effected the relief appears, and if the observer shift his position laterally, the figure will appear to move in a contrary direction, which adds to the illusion. M. d'Almeida proposes another plan in which both images are uncolored, and each eye is made to perceive one image only by rapidly intercepting the other from view by means of a revolving piece of pasteboard, cut so as only to cover one of the images at a time at each half revolution. As soon as the rotatory motion acquires sufficient rapidity, the figures appear in relief.

It is well known that photographs on paper are, after a certain time, dimmed by a kind of colored film, which is sometimes formed on the surface, and sometimes in the texture of the paper itself. M. Gaudiner, in a paper presented to the Academy of Sciences, obviates this inconvenience by rendering the paper waterproof before exposing it to the action of the sun. His process is as follows: Having dissolved a certain quantity of gutta percha in benzine, the solution is decanted after a few days' rest, to obtain it quite clear. Sheets of paper are then dipped into it, one by one, and immediately taken out again, and hung by one of their corners to dry. The sheets are afterwards found to be covered with a kind of what may be termed powder of gutta percha, there not being sufficient adhesion to give it the quality of a varnish. To obtain this the sheets are exposed to the action of a good fire, which makes the particles of gutta percha glue together, covering all the fibres of the paper, which thus becomes waterproof without losing its transparency. The paper then receives a solution of albumen, (albumen, 100 parts, water, 25, chloride of sodium, 6,) which is allowed to dry, and then rendered sensible to light by a solution of crystallized nitrate of silver, of the strength of 15 per cent. The rest of the operation is quite the same as usual, only shorter, the photograph being fixed in the course of a few minutes; the washing, which generally lasts from twelve to twenty-four hours, is reduced to a quarter of an hour. The photograph obtained is transparent, and the paper retains its former whiteness.

The labors of Mr. Charles Babbage, in the contrivance of a calculating engine, are well known. We have now, says *Galignani*, to mention a new invention of this kind, due to the genius of Messrs. George and Edward Scheutz, natives of Sweden, who, after many years of toil, have succeeded in producing a machine which will not only effect calculations, but at the same time produce stereotyped plates from which these calculations may be printed without the slightest possibility of error. Certain beginnings of calculations being introduced into the apparatus, an immense number of results are obtained by merely setting and keeping it in motion. We cannot, of course, enter into the description of so complicated a machine, which could not be understood without mathematical explanations and a series of detailed diagrams: but we may state that a Committee of the Academy of Sciences of Stockholm reported favorably on it in 1850, in consequence of which the inventors obtained a national recompense; that M. Babinet has read a favorable report to the Academy of Sciences here on the same subject, and that their machine has been bought by Mr. J. Rathbone, of Albany, United States, who has presented it to the Dudley Observatory of that place. Like every new invention, the general utility of the present one can hardly be appreciated as yet. The valuable services it will render in the printing of intricate calculations are self evident, and it cannnt be doubted that ere long every large printing establishment will be provided with one. Its cost would of course preclude private persons from purchasing it, but it is not impossible to perceive that in the course of time, calculators may find it their interest to pay for its use at so much per page, just as is the case with electric telegraphs at present.

It has generally been stated that aluminium could resist the highest temperature without absorbing oxygen; but we now learn that if the temperature be raised from a white to a welding heat, aluminium will burn with great intensity until a stratum of alumina be formed on its surface sufficiently thick to exclude the atmosphere. As regards alloys, that made with iron is not malleable, but will crystallize. An alloy of 100 parts of aluminium and three of nickel is more fusible and harder than the pure metal. Bismuth forms with aluminium, in the proportion of one to three, an alloy which is very fusible, but also very subject to oxidation when in a state of fusion. If two equivalents of aluminium and one of oxide of lead be exposed to a white heat, a violent detonation ensues, the crucible breaks into pieces, and even the doors of the furnaces are driven to a distance. Similar effects occur with oxide of copper, or the sulphates of potash or soda. Aluminium is now much used for jewelry, especially bracelets, pins, and combs; in cabinet making it is excellent for inlaid work; its lightness renders it extremely convenient for pencil-holders, thimbles, seals, small statues, medallions, vases, and the like; for spectacles, as it does not blacken the skin, like silver. But one of its most useful applications consists in using it for reflectors of gas-lamps, since it resists the effects of sulphurous emanations, which silver and brass do not.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Friday, Oct. 29.

Supreme Court—*Circuit.—Part I.*—Nos. 4907, 1707, 1407, 5161, 959, 1147, 1715, 1825, 1944, 1992, 2035, 2734, 2838, 2976, 3024, 3479, 3491, 3503, 4006, 4108, 4792, 4811, 4524, 4879, 4902, 4947, 4973, 5031, 5055, 5221, 5337, 5493, 5622, 5626, 5647, 5067. *Part II. and III.*—Same as before,

Superior Court—Nos. 491 to 493, 579 to 581, 590, 595, 284, 292, 329, 461, 599, 600, 603, 604, 607, 143, 97, 469, 377, 582, 583, 578.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Oct. 28

Before Judge Betts.

THE REVOLT ON THE ORIENT.

The United States vs. *Peter Fay and four others.*—These parties were indicted for revolting while on board the American ship *Orient* during a Liverpool voyage. They were brought up for trial this morning. The captain and first mate testified in effect that during the voyage, the men were so disorderly that it beeame absolutely necessary to put them in irons, while the second officer testified that the men were well-disposed, and that the whole difficulty was attributable to the misconduct of the captain and mate. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

COUNTERFEITING COIN.

The United States vs. *Antonio Furiatano.*—The defendant in this case is the one who was indicted jointly with a French lady—he for manufacturing, and she for passing counterfeit twenty-five-cent pieces. It was in evidence to-day that the defendant resided at No. 189 Mott-street; that the people in the house, together with the landlord, became suspicious of him, gave information to the Police, who searched his premises, and found dies, ladles, smelting apparatus and other conveniences for coining. The particulars were published fully at the time of his arrest. The case is still on.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Oct. 28.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Richmond vs. *Hamilton and Howland.*—This case was referred to a referee, who reported in favor of the defendants. They refused to take up the report on account of the large amount charged by the referee for his fees. They paid him $100, and demanded the report, which he retained for the balance of the fees claimed by him, and the report is still in his hands. The plaintiff now moves for an order vacating the order of reference and setting aside the subsequent proceedings. This relief certainly is not the proper one. The case has been tried and decided, and it would be very unnecessary to put the parties to the trouble and expense of a new trial. The plaintiff may take an order directing the defendants to file the report within ten days and enter up judgment thereon; and in default thereof, giving plaintiff leave so to do without costs. Any dispute as to the amount of the referee's fees may be settled by requiring the referee to have the same taxed. No costs are allowed on this motion.

Crane vs. *Crane.*—The plaintiff obtained some months since an order for alimony, which the defendant has not complied with. He now moves to have such payment enforced. The motion is granted accordingly.

The City Bank of Brooklyn vs. *George Webb and Cornelius Minor.*—In this case Judge Hoffman decides that the judgment of the referee in favor of the plaintiff stands in force; although the notice of the appeal was served in time, being unaccompanied with any undertaking or order to stay, was ineffectual for any purpose. Order for payment of the fund to the plaintiffs.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Oct. 28.

Before Judge Hoffman.

Prescott Tracy and Emmet T. Ruffin vs. *Gilbert H. Wines and Chas. A. Whitney.*—Motion for new trial by defendants.

Hoffman, J.—I think a new trial must be granted, upon the ground of newly discovered evidence. First, the evidence is so important that I think it would probably change the result, and this is the strongest form in the rule stated as to the question of the weight of the new evidence. The discovery could not be made before trial with reasonable diligence. The party who gave the information of the evidence which the proposed new witness could give, and who only arrived the day before trial, and did not make his disclosure until after the verdict was rendered, may be examined on short notice.

MARKET REPORTS

New-York, Thursday, Oct. 28, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats	Erie Railroad.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	31	18	—	49
Flour, bbls	16,463	2,491	1,749	20,703
Wheat, bushels	42,333	—	4,460	46,793
Corn, bushels	58,979	—	600	59,579
Rye, bushels	5,200	—	—	5,200
Barley, bushels	30,389	—	—	30,389
Oats, bushels	7,500	—	—	7,500
Peas, bushels	2,742	—	—	2,742
Malt, bushels	4,588	—	—	4,588
Provisions, pkgs	304	697	116	1,117
Whisky, bbls	152	361	—	513

ASHES—Are quiet yet steady. Pots $6, Pearls $6 12½ @$6 18¾, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been confined to small lots of Laguayra at 12c., and Rio at 10¾c.@11c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been freely offered at rather easier, though not quotably lower prices. Hence there has been more activity apparent, sales having been made of 3,500 bales, including 2,500 bales in transit. We quote lots here thus:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Middling, ℔ lb	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¾
Middling Fair, ℔ lb	12¾	12¾	13	13

DRY GOODS—The public sales to-day of dress and millinery goods, shawls and carpets were moderately attended, and all the lots offered, save the millinery goods, brought pretty good prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is brisker and firmer for really desirable qualities of State and Western Flour, which the home trade require. Other descriptions are in slack demand, and ar rather heavy. Sales 14,350 bbls.

Unsound and rejected State, ℔ bbl	$3 00@$4 00
Standard Superfine State	4 10@ 4 40
Standard Extra State	4 45@ 4 75
Superfine Western	4 20@ 4 40
Fancy Ohio	4 60@ 4 70
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	5 20@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 00@ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 25@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 25@ 8 00

Canadian is in request at old prices; sales 700 bbls. at $4 80@$6 25 for low to choice double extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is in fair demand at previous rates; sales 1,650 bbls. at $4@$4 80 for rejected brands; $5@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 45@$9 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 15@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, at $4 20@$4 30 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 80 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales 250 boxes Bunch Raisins, at $2 10; 350 half boxes do. do., at $1 07½@$1 10; and 300 quarter boxes do., at 62½c. each. Also, 200 casks Currants, on private terms; and by auction, 100 kegs Malaga Grapes, at $4@$5 50.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good request at improved and strengthening prices; sales 50,000 bushels, including choice white Canada on terms not ascertained; good ordinary do. at $1 13; white Western at $1 12½; good red Western (which is most sought after, partly by speculators,) at $1 10; mixed Western at $1 07; good ordinary Milwaukee Club at 88c.; unsound Chicago Spring, part at 66c.; white Southern at $1 33@$1 38 ℔ bush. Corn is in moderate demand at rather easier rates; sales 38,000 bush., at 66c. for a small lot of inferior mixed Western; 67c.@68c. for fair to good mixed do.; 69c. for (1,200 bush.) choice do.; and 80c. for straw-color Southern, ℔ bush. Rye is in demand at 70c. ℔ bushel. Barley has not varied much; 6,500 bushels fair to good were sold at 88¾c.@90c. ℔ bushel. Oats are salable and advancing. We quote Western at 48c.@51c.; Canada at 49c.@52c.; State at 44½c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 40c.@43c., and Southern a 36c.@40c. ℔ bushel.

HIDES—The principal sales, to-day, were 2,600 prime Buenos Ayres, part at 25½c., six months' credit; and 7,500 Rio Grande at private bargain.

HOPS—Sales 90 bales new at 10c.@15c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Is in request at strengthening prices.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common, and 87c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been moderately dealt in, at reduced prices. New-Orleans, 33c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 25c.@31c.; Cuba Muscovado, 23c.@27c.; Clayed Cuba, 21c.@23c., ℔ gallon, usual terms. Sales, to-day, 125 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 23c.@27c. ℔ gallon. Also, by auction, 5 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 26¼c.; and 15 hhds. Porto Rico at 30c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in moderate request at previous figures, including Common at $1 62½@$1 65 ℔ 310 lbs. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. 1,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been reported sold at 51½c.@52c., cash, ℔ gallon.

OILS—Holders of Fish Oils ask higher prices, in view of the unfavorable news from the Arctic whaling fleet. We have heard of no important sales, however. Linseed and Lard Oils are in moderate demand at previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and unsettled, sales 3,100 bbls., in lots, at $16 87½@$17 for old Mess, and $13 50@$14, for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, including Hams at 7½c.@8¾c., and Shoulders at 6c.@6¾c. ℔ lb. Bacon is sparingly sought after chiefly at 9c.@10c. ℔ lb. Rough Sides, 7¾c.; Smoked Hams, 10c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Lard is in demand, at former rates; sales 400 bbls., at 10c.@10½c. for old; and 9¾c.@10c. for new, ℔ lb. Beef is in fair request at old prices; sales have been reported of 230 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$13 50 for extra do.; $9 50@$10 for Country Mess; $7@$8 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$16 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in request, at 11c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 6c.@8¾c., ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 175 tcs., at $3@$3 87½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is fair and prices favor factors. Sales, to-day, 950 hhds. Cuba at 6c.@7c.; and with 70 hhds. and 50 bbls. Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7½c., ℔ lb. Also, by auction, 59 hhds. Cuba at 5¾c.@6¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 8,000 lbs. prime at 10c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at 21½c.@22c., chiefly at 21¾c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 200 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@7-32d. ℔ lb.; 550 bbls. Resin at 1s. 9d.; 30 tcs. Rice at 17s. 6d., and 5 tons Seed at 22s. 6d. For London, 100 tons Oil-Cake on private terms. For Antwerp, 100 bbls. Lard on private terms, and 30 bags Clover Seed at ¾c. ℔ lb.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE PUBLISHED
NOVEMBER 1.

THE STATESMAN'S MANUAL.
NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION.
From Presidents Washington to Buchanan.
Edited by Messrs. Williams and Loseing.
Four volumes, royal 8vo.
Price $12.

This work of our nation's progress is indispensable to all the great men of our country, who are in any way connected with the Federal and State Governments.

Agents wanted in every State of the Union to subscribe this work, to whom a very liberal commission will be given.

For terms, apply to the Publisher,
EDWARD WALKER,
No. 114 Fulton-st.

CHEAP FOOD!
"POOR FOLKS' TURKEY."
New Edition of
NEW-ENGLAND'S CHATTELS:
Or, Life in the Northern Poor-House,
12mo. pp. 484. Richly Illustrated. Price $1 25.
From the Waterbury American.
A bold volume it is.
From the Utica Journal.
Vigorously written, startling, powerful, tragic. It turns the lorgnette we are apt to direct to a great distance on the sufferers at our doors."
H. DAYTON, Publisher,
No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York.

DINSMORE'S
ORIGINAL RAILROAD GUIDE
FOR NOVEMBER.
"I have always found it correct."
"Buy none but Dinsmore's."
Such language is familiar as household words.
Travelers say so, Editors say so, and we say so.
Price 25 cents, free by mail.
DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WATCHMAKER, WHO WILL GO SOUTH in a few weeks, offers his store, (and goods,) well established by fourteen years' profitable business, for sale This is an excellent opportunity for a man with small capital to place himself at once in a good business. The location is in one of the most beautiful and enterprising villages in the State, the resort of hundreds of pleasure-seekers every season. For further particulars, inquire of COOPER & FELLOWS, No. 11 Maiden-lane.

$2,500.—AN ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED in an established manufacturing business in this City, paying over 100 per cent. profit, and which will realize the party from $3,000 to $5,000 per annum, as will be shown upon an interview. Address C. L. W. & CO., Box No. 222 *Times* Office, with name, &c.

WANTED—A SPECIAL OR GENERAL PARTner, with $25,000 in cash, to continue the trade of an old-established straw hat house, (package trade only.) Undoubted references can be given, and inducements offered of no ordinary character to a business man. Address T. W. H., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

BAKERY FOR SALE—IN SUCCESSFUL OPeration, and may be increased by strict attention; has been established 12 years. Reason for selling, the owner has other business. Apply at No. 94 Murray-st., D. M. BERRY & CO., or on premises, No. 226 8th-av.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A Grocery Store, located on 6th-av. Inquire at No. 794 Washington-st.

CHURCH'S "NIAGARA"
and
BARKER'S "IL CORSO."
These two magnificent paintings, for a short time longer, ON EXHIBITION AT
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S,
NO. 353 BROADWAY.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now publishing a new book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated Catalogues may be had without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 375 Broadway, New-York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

AMUSEMENTS.

MATINEE AT DODWORTH'S ROOMS.
MLLE. EMMA WELLIS,
The Lady Organist,
Will give her first Alexandre Organ
MATINEE,
On FRIDAY, Oct. 29, 1858.
MLLE. WELLIS will be assisted by
SIG. BERNARDI, Baritone,
E. MOLLENHAUER, Violinist,
H. C. TIMM, Pianist.
Tickets.....Fifty Cents.
Doors open at 1; commences at 2 o'clock.
Tickets and programmes may be had at all the music and bookstores on Broadway, and at the door.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Under the sole management of.....Mr. Wallack
Stage Manager.....Mr. Lester Wallack
LAST NIGHT
of the present popular pieces.
Mr. Brougham's celebrated extravaganza will be given as
THE SECOND PIECE.
THIS EVENING, (Friday,) Oct. 29,
MARRIAGE A LOTTERY,
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT;
Or,
THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS.
To conclude with
DYING FOR LOVE.
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Sloan, Mr. Wheatleigh, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Mary Gannon and Mrs. Sloan.
Saturday—Will be produced a new and original five-act comedy, illustrative of life and manners in New-York, and written expressly for this theatre by D. WADSWORTH WAINWRIGHT, M. D., entitled
WHEAT AND CHAFF.
An original song composed for the comedy by G. F. BRISTOW, Esq.

Job Merryweather.....Mr. John Brougham
Arthur Beaufor, nephew to Job.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Herbert Vane.....Mr. Chas. Wheatleigh
Charles Hearty.....Mr. Thomas Chandler
Deuce, proprietor of the "Hell".....Mr. John Sloan
Thomas, servant to Mrs. Grafton.....Mr. F. Chippendale
Bob, servant to Vane.....Mr. Floyd
Brown, Jones, Smith, Robinson, Nowsboy, Hackman, Dealer at "Hell", Waiter at "Hell", Promenaders in Street, Friends of Vane.....Mr. Levere, Mr. Tree, Mr. Jeffries, Mr. Lascelles, Mr. Parsloe, Mr. Bernard, Mr Mason, Mr. Oliver
Scene—Players at "Hell"—Guests at Ball.
Mrs. Grafton.....Mrs. Grattan
Helen Grafton.....Mrs. Hoey
Blanche Gay, niece of Mrs. Grafton.....Miss Mary Gannon
Beggar.....Mrs. Carman

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY,
By ISHERWOOD and WALLACE.
ACT I.
Scene 1—Vane's Apartments.
Scene 2—Hall in Mrs. Grafton's House.
Scene 3—Library in Mrs. Grafton's House.
ACT II.
Scene 1—Arthur's Studio.
Scene 2—Hall in Mrs. Grafton's house.
Scene 3—View of 5th-av. from 14th-st.
ACT III.
Scene 1—Library, opening into Drawing-room.
ACT IV
Scene 1—Moonlight View of Union-square.
Scene 2—Entrance to a Fashionable "Hell."
Scene 3—Fashionable Gambling Sal on.
ACT V.
Scene 1—Ball-room in Mrs. Grafton's.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Change of Time—Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
The Performances will terminate as nearly to 10½ as possible.
Tickets 50 cents; no Reserved Seats.
CHANGE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRICES.
One Hundred Commodious and Luxurious
ORCHESTRA STALLS
Have been added, affording ample room to each person. These seats may be secured, and will be retained throughout the whole performance.
The Upper Tier of Boxes 25 cents—entrance on Crosby-st.
Private Boxes.....Five Dollars.
Forty-fifth night of the triumphant engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
And Mr. DION BOURCICAULT,
First night of a grand new Drama in Six Tableaux, by the author of "London Assurance," "Jessie Brown," "Pauvrette," "the Life of an Actress," &c.
This FRIDAY, Oct. 29, 1858, will be produced
THE NEW HISTORICAL ROMANCE,
In Six Tableaux and Five Acts, entitled
THE POPE OF ROME.
Written by Dion Bourcicault, Esq., and produced under Stage Direction.
Entirely new scenery of unapproachable magnificence. New costumes.
Mr. GEORGE JORDON,
Mr. CHARLES FISHER, (his first appearance here,)
Mr. H. A. DAVENPORT,
Mr. MADDOCKS,
Mr. WHITING,
Mr. GROSVENER, and
Mrs. COLEMAN POPE,
Will sustain the principal characters.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
GREAT SUCCESS OF TOM TAYLOR'S NEW THREE-ACT COMEDY.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, 1858,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee.....Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet.....Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary.....Mr. Sothern
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law.....Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk.....Mr. Couldock
Binney, a butler.....Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard.....Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells
Augusta, Georgina, Mary Meredith, her daughters.....Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. Sothern, Miss Sara Stevens
To conclude with Charles Selby's popular Comedietta, entitled:
A DAY IN PARIS.
Charles Wyndham.....Mr. Levick
Sam, his servant.....Mr. Peters
Emily Grenville, betrothed to Windham.....Miss Minnie Macarthy
Jane, servant to Miss Grenville.....Miss Flynn
Balcony chairs may be secured one week in advance without extra charge.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ precisely.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PICCOLOMINI—FORMES.
Seats may be had at all the three ticket offices for to-night's opera, and for to-morrow's TRAVIATA.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 29,
Second, and most positively last night of
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING—EXTRA NIGHT.
In consequence of the very pressing demand from those persons who, from a want of seats, were prevented from hearing Mlle. Piccolomini in her great rôle of
LA TRAVIATA,
with its unique ensemble, the splendid *mise en scène*, its extraordinary combination in the chorus, orchestra, and the corps de ballet.
SENORITA SOTO,
STEFANI AND FLORENZA,
the sale of seats for TRAVIATA commences this morning.
ON MONDAY, Nov. 1,
Fifth night of Mlle. PICCOLOMINI, the great contralto,
MADAME D'ANGRI,
will make her first appearance this season, together with PICCOLOMINI,
MADAME GAZZANIGA
will appear next week.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
LAST THREE NIGHTS
Of the present Popular Pieces.
MARRIAGE A LOTTERY.
DYING FOR LOVE,
AND
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.
WEDNESDAY, 27th.
THURSDAY, 28th.
FRIDAY, 29th.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Oct. 29,
The entertainment will commence with the Drama, by N. B. Clarke, entitled
KENNETH;
OR, THE WEIRD WOMAN OF THE GLEN.
To be followed by the Musical Extravaganza of
CHERRY AND FAIR STAR.
To conclude with
THE PURSE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, 1858.
BENEFIT OF MRS. JULIA DEAN HAYNE.
Will commence with the five-act tragic play of
ADRIENNE LE COUVREUR.
To be followed by
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
A KISS IN THE DARK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 29,
The performance will commence with the drama of
NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
After which, the pantomime of the
ROSE OF SHARON.
To conclude with
WOMAN'S LOVE.

GRAND EXHIBITION
OF
CLASSICAL STATUETIC PAINTINGS,
AT THE
FLORENTINE GALLERY,
No. 618 Broadway,
One door from Laura Keene's Theatre,
Comprising a selection of various specimens of female beauty, unsophisticated and "unadorned." These paintings are the production of the greatest classic painters of the ancient school, when the chaste and beautiful form of lovely woman, void of drapery, was the theme of rivalry and competition. The life-like effect is a complete deception, and their chaste form disarms an evil thought. The finest living models the world ever produced must have been the exclusive study of the artists, to enable them to produce such incomparable, unparalleled and exquisite beauty. Faultless in color, drawing and effect. Artists and connoisseurs should not fail to see so rare a collection.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

NIXON & KEMP'S
GRAND EQUESTRIA,
PALACE GARDENS,
THIS EVENING, and during the week,
Will be presented in the arena, a succession of
SUPERB FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP,
By the greatest Riders in the World!
With a beautiful display of Classic Exercises, &c.
AFTERNOON performances on Wednesday and Saturday.
Admission.....

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning; price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Pope of Rome.

LAURA KEENE'S—Our American Cousin—A Day in Paris.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Marriage a Lottery—Dying for Love—Neptune's Defeat.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Adrienne—Katharine an Petruccio—A Kiss in the Dark.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Kenneth—Cherry and Fair Star—The Purse.

BOWERY THEATRE—New-York and Brooklyn—Rose of Sharon—Woman's Love.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Theodon's Theatre of Art—The Infant Eagle.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—Mlle. Piccolomini—The Daughter of the Regiment.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the steamship *Ariel*, hence for Southampton, to-morrow, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock.

The German Mail by the steamship *Saxonia*, hence for Hamburg, on Monday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 11 o'clock of that day.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The United States Mail steamship *St. Louis*, from Aspinwall on the 19th, arrived yesterday, with two weeks' later intelligence from the Pacific coast. Her dates from San Francisco are to Oct. 5. The California news is unimportant. On the 27th ult., the laying of the Atlantic cable was celebrated with unexampled pomp at San Francisco, and with due honor at other points of the State. Much satisfaction was felt at San Francisco at the completion of the water-works, introducing the water of Lobos Creek into the city. Mining interests were generally active in the State, though on the eve of the rainy season.

The news from New Granada lacks interest. The Cass-Herran Treaty is still discussed without acquiring additional favor. Action has been taken in the Martin case. The Panameño Attorney-General has given an opinion favoring the claims of that gentleman. The newly-elected Senators from Oregon are at Panama, detained by the illness of the Hon. Delazon Smith, one of their number.

From San José, Costa Rica, under date of Oct. 3, we learn that the contract with Cauty & Son, for navigation of the Serapiqui River, has been signed. Congress was also engaged in discussing the project of a new Confederation, and a variety of new and progressive measures. Gen. Cañas had just sent in his report as Secretary at War, reviewing the sacrifices of Costa Rica in the repression of fillibusterism, and recommending a project of federal consolidation. He is especially denunciatory of English and American dictation in the politics of the Isthmus. He claims the amendments sent to Washington with the Cass-Yrissari treaty as being prompted by Costa Rican dictation. The fact of reclamations having been made by Gen. Lamar is alluded to, but it is asserted that the Government can easily prove the groundlessness of the claims. Gen. Lamar was officially received on the 13th ult.

The intelligence from Nicaragua is unimportant. The American and British squadrons remained at Greytown; the *Devastation* and *Valorous* being expected to reinforce the latter. The river steamer *Cass-Yrissari* was aground at the Machuca Rapids, awaiting a rise of the water to float it off. The agent of the White Steamship Company had desired to purchase necessary land at Greytown, but the British Consul had declined to authorize a sale, until the arrival of Sir Wm. G. Ouseley. From the interior we learn that the inauguration of the new Constitution was celebrated with great enthusiasm. The U. S. sloop-of-war *Decatur* was daily expected at Realejo, on the Pacific side.

President Santin has resumed office in Salvador. In that State, as throughout Central America, the crops were suffering from the drouth. The indigo crop will probably be the largest ever gathered.

The Hon. Beverley L. Clark has had his public reception as American Minister to Guatemala and Honduras. It is in the town of Jutiapa, Guatemala, the Congress of Central American States is to meet, in December or January.

Our advices from the Pacific shore of South America are of interest. The dates from Valparaiso are to Sept. 15; from Lima to Sept. 27. The proposition for the Chilian Government to purchase the stock of the Santiago Railroad had become a law. A measure had also passed regulating the alloy of coin. Clouds had prevented an observation of the solar eclipse at Valparaiso. The military executions in Bolivia, arising from the recent conspiracy, had continued, Father Porcel, Captain Blanco, a Lieutenant and two Sergeants having suffered. There seems to be a decided popular leaning towards the restoration of Belzu. The threatened war with Ecuador occupied general attention in Peru. Two war vessels had been dispatched for the mouth of Guayaquil River, as provision against the approaching outbreak. Troops had also been sent to the frontier. Gen. Echenique, on the other hand, was in Bolivia, preparing to invade Peru.

The accounts from Oregon and Washington embrace the particulars of a brilliant engagement with the Indians of the Spokan country, the troops under Col. George Wright achieving a handsome victory. The affair took place on the 1st Sept. The Indians found themselves unable to contend with the long range of the Minié rifles handled by the troops, and took to flight. In the conflict and pursuit, 17 of the savages were killed, and many wounded. It was supposed at Portland that General Palmer, formerly Indian Agent, who, with a company of miners, had set out for the Fraser mines with a provision train, had been cut off by the Indians.

From the Society Islands we have information of the wreck of the ship *Wild Wave*, of Boston, Capt. J. N. Knowles, which occurred March 4, on the Island of Oeno, in the South Pacific. The captain and crew were saved; but only the former had made his way to Tahiti. Help had been sent to the sailors, who, on their desert island, were provisioned for five months.

The interesting intelligence comes to us from Japan, that Major Harris, the American Commissioner, has effected a new treaty with the Emperor, opening a port to our commerce a short distance from Yeddo, and securing admission for our citizens elsewhere in the islands. It is stated that a Japanese Prince is to visit, with his suite, the United States.

The intelligence from Fraser's River is very far from encouraging. The water had at last fallen, but had left no gold discoverable in the river bed. The result had proved a serious damper upon speculation at Victoria and Whatcom. It seems to be conceded that the motive to further immigration had ceased.

Our advices from the Sandwich Islands are to Sept. 16. The treaty with France had just been received with the Emperor's ratification. From the returning whalers the accounts of Arctic adventure were discouraging. The loading of guano at the new-found islands proceeded fortunately.

We have advices from Vera Cruz to the 22d inst. The United States sloop-of-war *Plymouth* was there, waiting for Mr. Forsyth, who was hourly expected. Capt. Dahlgreen, of the *Plymouth*, during a visit to Tampico, had called upon Garza, and obtained from him a promise of reparation for the outrages lately committed on American citizens by his orders.

The California and Salt Lake Mail arrived at St. Joseph's, Mo., on the 23d, having left Salt Lake on the 2d. Everything is reported quiet among the Saints. The U. S. District Court was in session, the Grand Jury being composed of wagon-masters and mountaineers. Severe snow-storms are reported in the mountains, with the loss of several hundred animals.

By the arrival of the steamship *Isabel* at Savannah, we have advices from Havana to the 25th inst. There was no news of importance. Sugars were quoted firm; molasses dull and firm; and freights dull and declining. The officers and crew of the lost bark *Phantom*, of Philadelphia, had arrived there safe.

An accident occurred on the Buffalo and Corning Railroad on Monday night, by which a train was thrown from the track, by which three persons were killed and sixteen wounded.

The record of City affairs presents nothing of special interest. None of the victims of young Gould's demoniac passion are yet dead, though it was very doubtful whether the father, and the servant Joanna Murphy, could survive through the night. The eldest of the boys was also sinking, but the mother and little brother are improving, and their recovery is probable. The other servant girl is almost out of danger. The murderer was buried without any funeral ceremonies at Greenwood, yesterday.—The examination in regard to the alleged murder of a man in the Broadway gambling-house of R. Willis was continued yesterday, but nothing was elicited to warrant the detention of the accused. The case was adjourned for a week. No business of any general interest was transacted in either branch of the Common Council, or by the Police Commissioners. A very large and enthusiastic meeting, apparently embracing men of all parties, ratified the nomination of Hon. H. F. Clark for Congress; and several minor political meetings were held in various parts of the City.

A fire occurred in Sixth-street last night, by which two persons were suffocated, twelve horses were burnt to death, and several buildings were badly damaged. The fire broke out in a cooper's shop attached to Jones' brewery, and soon communicated to the stable under the brewery, from which it was found impossible to rescue the horses, and they perished. The flames then caught a tenement house adjoining, and the smoke from the burning hay in the stable rendered it almost impossible for any of the inmates to escape. Two of them, a German named Hertel, and his daughter, lost their lives. The loss by this fire is estimated at $12,000, covered by insurance.

Commodore Breese has been appointed Commandant at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, in the place of Commodore Kearney, who has been ordered, during the absence of Commodore Shubrick, to assume the duties of President of the Lighthouse Board.

A Banquet and Ball, in aid of the funds of the Jews' Hospital, founded in 1852 and opened in 1855, were given at Niblo's Saloon last evening. It was a brilliant affair. Mayor Tiemann and others made speeches at the banquet, and the dancing was kept up till a late hour. The donations amounted to nearly $12,000.

Yesterday, the sales of Cotton reached 3,500 bales, including 2,500 bales in transit. Prices slightly favored buyers. Flour and Wheat were firmer, with a good inquiry for desirable lots. Corn was heavy and languid. Sugars were in fair request at buoyant prices. Pork was depressed and unsettled. Rice, Hides and Spirits Turpentine were more active. Other branches of trade presented no really new features.

The State Election.

The State Election is close at hand. The preliminary canvass has been unusually animated, less, however, from any intrinsic importance in the issues of the contest than from their bearing upon the approaching Presidential contest of 1860. It is very important to know upon which side of that controversy the State of New-York will probably be found; and the result of next Tuesday's election, though it will not be decisive, will throw some light upon the probabilities of the contest. The Republicans of this State are evidently determined to make Gov. Seward their next candidate for the Presidency. If they can carry the State this Fall, they will confidently pledge themselves to their brethren throughout the Union to carry it for Mr. Seward in 1860;—and with such a promise they will stand a very good chance of securing his nomination. It is universally felt by the great mass of the Republican party, that Mr. Seward is preëminently entitled to the nomination, if there is a reasonable chance of success. The experiment of an expediency candidate will not again be tried, except in the last emergency. Col. Fremont was nominated in 1856, not because he was a recognized representative of Republican principles—still less on account of any services he had rendered to the party or the country,—but solely and exclusively because it was believed that he would evade hostilities which other and more deserving candidates would be sure to encounter. It is not likely that the experiment will be immediately repeated. We hear indeed of movements, among those persons in Boston and Pennsylvania who were originally instrumental in bringing Col. Fremont before the country, in favor of Mr. John M. Read, o Pennsylvania, as the Republican candidate for 1860. But these manœuvres will be of little service. The whole country, for the moment, at least, is tired of running platforms, and will insist upon men, for political candidates. Both parties are likely to nominate prominent and recognized leaders as their standard bearers in the coming contest. The Republican Party, at all events, seems inclined to act upon this principle, and will in all probability make Seward, Chase, or some equally prominent and influential statesman, its candidate for 1860. If New-York elects the Republican candidates for State officers next week, Gov. Seward's friends will insist upon the expediency, as well as the intrinsic justice, of his nomination.

The prospect at present is that the Republicans will carry the State. They are fortunate in their candidate, their organization and the temper of the public mind. The recent elections in Pennsylvania and other States show clearly the intensity of the popular resentmen against the Lecompton Pro-Slavery policy of the present Administration. A year ago the Democrats carried this State, partly by reason of supineness in the Republican ranks, but mainly because Mr. Buchanan had strongly declared his purpose to permit the people of Kansas to vote upon the Constitution that had been framed for their government. That purpose was abandoned. The President disappointed the just expectations of his political friends and of the country;—and that violation of good faith will be resented and punished. The sentiment of the people of this State is overwhelmingly and intensely Anti-Lecompton and Anti-Buchanan. The feeling pervades the ranks of the Democratic Party as well as of the Opposition,—and it will make itself felt at the coming election. Judge Parker, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is an able lawyer, an honest politician and an estimable gentleman. But he has undertaken, as an act of supposed duty, to vindicate the Kansas policy of the President,—and he has thus damaged his own prospects beyond estimate. If the State Convention which nominated him had taken ground frankly and fully with Senator Douglas upon this question, it would have been very much stronger in the State, and would have had a much better chance of electing its ticket. But it failed to meet the popular expectation upon this vital point, and it pays the penalty in the utter lack of enthusiasm, energy and zeal which characterizes the canvass. The Hards, moreover, have been soured and alienated by the summary manner in which they were thrust from the Convention, and seem inclined to revenge themselves effectually upon their family foes. Judging from present appearances, a very large per centage of the Hard-Shell vote will be withheld from the State ticket,—and this is made still more probable from the ostentatious proclamation of which the telegraph advises us, exhorting that wing of the party to give it their support.

The Republicans are active, resolute and confident. They feel the impulse of the popular current which sets in their favor. They have unexceptionable candidates, Mr. Morgan, their nominee for Governor, being well known and highly esteemed as a merchant and a citizen, and being eminently worthy of any public

The Republican State Organization is complete, thorough and efficient; and they are animated by the enthusiasm which the expectation of victory never fails to create, and which is, of itself, a prominent element of success. Unless appearances are deceitful, they will cast a vote considerably larger than they gave a year ago; and this, we have no doubt, will insure them success. Mr. Burrows, the American candidate, is run mainly because the Republicans refused to unite with them at Syracuse. The American issues are not at all conspicuous in the canvass; the party does not even profess any hopes of success; and it ostentatiously avows its agreement with the Republicans upon all the leading principles which divide the country. Its ticket is kept in the field mainly for the sake of punishing the Republicans for rejecting their proffered alliance.

The election will be over at sundown on Tuesday; *and then the real canvass will begin.* When the sentiment of New-York is known, both parties will be able to see through the mist which now surrounds them, and will begin to marshal their forces, and select their leaders, for the great campaign of 1860.

Shall the Pacific Railway be on United States or on British Territory?

It is currently reported in political circles, that Mr. Buchanan, in his forthcoming message, will favor the passage, this Winter, of the Pacific Railroad bill. We are not yet enlightened as to the plan of construction to be favored by the Administration, but we can safely say that any plan which advocates the immediate and energetic commencement of this great national undertaking will be approved and warmly seconded by all classes of the people.

It is too late in the day now to set forth the advantages of a railway which would connect the Atlantic with the Pacific States of the Union. These advantages are admitted on all sides, and far-seeing men have gone so far as to say that a telegraph and a railroad across the Plains are the only means by which our brethren on the Pacific can be retained within the Union. Certain it is that an independent empire on the other side of the Rocky Mountains, from Fraser's River to the Isthmus of Panama, settled by Anglo-Saxons and propelled by Anglo-Saxon energy, would promise as grand a future as it is possible to conjecture. The loyalty of the people who inhabit this region, and their love of the Union, cannot now be questioned; but if such a policy as that displayed by the Administration last Winter be persevered in—a policy which evinced a settled determination to overlook the dearest interests of our Western Coast—it is neither an impossible nor an improbable event that California should one day disavow the authority of our Federal Government.

The marvellous progress of the Pacific States was in itself an argument, unanswerable and complete, that a road, connecting the East and the West, should be commenced without delay and carried on with all possible speed. This, of all the roads on the Continent, is one of national and vital necessity. If there had been a Pacific railroad—if it had been only commenced—we should not have been obliged to expend millions to suppress a Mormon rebellion. A Pacific railroad, besides developing the resources of an immense tract of country, and connecting the American settlements of the East with those of the West, would put an end to our anxiety about the Isthmian routes and the quarrels that are incessantly springing from this interminable question. A Pacific railroad would make us, comparatively speaking, independent of the casualties of war, and would be a safeguard to those distant States, which would otherwise lie at the mercy of a great naval power in the event of hostilities.

Great Britain, whose interests on this Continent are not to be compared with ours, has already manifested a disposition to prosecute this important enterprise. Since the discovery of the Fraser River gold mines, and the spread of Canadian settlements towards the Red River, the work is looked upon, from a British point of view, as a national necessity and a means of opening up that immense territory which will soon be freed from an odious monopoly. The magnificent country, whose resources the Hudson's Bay Company have taken such pains to conceal, is no longer an unknown wilderness; but surveys and examinations have been made, and have fully demonstrated the practicability of a road from the head of Lake Superior to the gold region of the Fraser River. It is reported, among the last news from Europe, that the British Government will guarantee a liberal interest on the capital expended in the construction of such a road, and this, it would seem, is all that is required to insure its immediate commencement. A glance at the map will illustrate the feasibility of constructing a road through the British North American possessions, and the superiority of the route over any one that the territory of the United States affords. Starting from a given point at the west end of Lake Superior, it is proposed that the road be constructed along the banks of Rainy Lake, and thence to Red River—a distance of about 350 miles. From the Red River to the northern extremity of Lake Winnepeg—a further distance of 300 miles—there is good navigation for large-sized steamboats; and from the head of Lake Winnepeg, the Saskatchewan River is navigable for 750 miles, to the base of the Rocky Mountains. Here the road would be again taken up, and it is remarkable that the pass selected for the route is only 900 feet high—a very small obstacle to so great an undertaking. The lowest pass through which it is possible to construct a railroad in United States territory is double and treble the height of this. After the mountains are crossed on the projected British route, a branch of the Fraser River is in close proximity, making a distance of 950 miles from the head of Lake Winnepeg, and of about 1,600 miles from Lake Superior. It will be observed that two-thirds of the journey will be performed by steamboat. The remainder, to be traveled by rail, is over prairie land, with a climate similar to that of Northern New-York, and a country plentifully supplied with coal and water. Now that the whole route has been surveyed, and its character accurately determined, the construction of the railroad appears no longer a chimerical or even a difficult undertaking. Money alone is required, and money can be obtained; and, considering the attention which the subject has attracted in England and the Provinces, and the number of influential men and capitalists who have expressed their readiness to commence the work and to carry it through, we have little doubt that a railroad to the Pacific is already a part of the settled policy of the British Government.

We commend these facts—for facts they are—to the earnest attention of the Administration. It is notorious that, through their influence, a Pacific Railroad bill was defeated last Winter. We have [illegible] this action of his Government with his personal promises and with his declaration that the measure was a Democratic one, and should receive the encouragement and aid of a Democratic Administration. We have yet to see these promises and pledges—neglected by the Government of President Pierce—fulfilled by that of his successor; and if Mr. Buchanan should so far consult the vital interests of California, and the wishes of the entire people of the Union, as to make this national measure a part of his programme, we trust that, in its prosecution, all sectional and party interests will be thrust aside and the welfare of the country alone consulted. We do not care whether this or that route is selected. Let it be impartially decided which road, the Northern or Southern, can be most economically and advantageously constructed, and the people will be satisfied with the choice, whatever that choice may be.

It is clear to all who have taken the trouble to think upon the matter, that, at no very distant day, a railroad to the Pacific must be constructed, either by the United States or Great Britain. We have endeavored to show the facilities for such a road through the British American possessions, and the determination evinced by the British Government and by British capitalists to see the enterprise carried out. It will be the very next step taken after the abolition of the Hudson Bay monopoly. Upon the importance of such a work to British America, and of its tendencies to consolidate an Empire that may one day be a formidable rival to the United States, we need not enlarge. It requires no special vision of prophecy to foresee the immense tide of emigration that would pour along this highway of travel between Europe and Asia, or to imagine the valley of the Saskatchewan studded with thriving settlements from Lake Superior to the banks of the Fraser River. Without the rivalry of Great Britain the construction of a Pacific Railroad is, to the United States, a matter of the last importance; but with the rivalry of that great commercial Power, and its indomitable and persevering energy to contend against, we dare not neglect any longer an enterprise in which the honor and interests of the Republic are so deeply concerned. A Pacific Railroad on United States territory, has become a national necessity, and must, therefore, be accomplished.

The New Fillibuster Crusade.

General Walker's ambition appears to be to constitute himself the Sysiphus of our age, with the State of Nicaragua for his own private and particular boulder. A day or two ago we copied into our columns a circular issued by this adventurer, announcing to his friends that a vessel "taking freight and passengers" for San Juan del Norte would shortly leave Mobile, and that any persons desiring to "emigrate" to that country must advise him of such desire as speedily as possible. On the other hand, the Minister of Nicaragua at Washington has given public notification to the effect that no person will be allowed to land in that State without the usual passports. We are further told that the Administration at Washington "will shortly issue a proclamation, with a view to prevent the violation of the neutrality laws." And by the telegraphic intelligence in yesterday's papers we learn that the British Squadron on the West India Station is instructed to prevent by force, if needful, the landing of fillibusters in Central America.

It appears to us, accordingly, that the course indicated to our Government in this matter by common sense, as well as by a becoming regard for the national honor, is plain and simple. It is undoubtedly proper that a proclamation, with a view to prevent the violation of our neutrality laws, should be immediately issued. But the Administration will very widely misinterpret the wishes of the people if its measures stop with a simple proclamation. We have already seen the little good which is to be effected by such a document unsupported by those more vigorous measures which such an occasion imperatively demands. There must be no trifling on a subject like this. The object of this new expedition of Walker is no secret. The call for emigrants, and the flimsy covering which is sought to be thrown around his lawless purpose by an advertisement for "Freight or passengers," is perfectly transparent. The aim of Walker is as well known to the Administration as it is to the Public or to Walker himself. He designs again to overspread a peaceful country with bloodshed and rapine, and to supplant the blessing of tranquillity in Central America with devastation and the horrors of an unholy war. This must not be. And on the Administration which would, in how remote a manner soever, connive at such a course by inactivity, or assist it by criminal supineness or premeditated indifference, must fall the responsibility of the consequences.

Should Walker succeed in sailing from Mobile with his crew of fellow-adventurers, his landing, with hostile intent, on the Territory of a State with which we are at peace, must be thwarted at any cost and at all hazards. The National honor is involved in this business and must be vindicated. We have vessels enough at command—as witness the Paraguay expedition, which it is presumed does not absorb all the naval means at the disposal of the Administration. It is for us to do this simple act of National duty. And it will be a disgrace to us, after our repeated assertion of the Monroe Doctrine, if, through our neglect to perform an obvious obligation, the way is left open for British vessels to execute a task which is exclusively ours, and which would doubtless be as disagreeable as it would be onerous to the British Government.

But on this phase of the question one thing must be distinctly understood. Should the Administration disregard its responsibilities and forbear to arrest the illegal designs of Walker and his followers, the People will not sustain any attempt on the part of our Government to bluster, or to set up a hue and cry against England, in the event of her performing an act of public justice which ought to have been executed by us. Should British guns be interposed between the shores of Nicaragua and Walker's followers and dupes, the only feeling on the part of our people will be one of applause for England, mingled with shame for ourselves. Let our Government neglect its obvious duty in this matter, and the effect on the people of the United States will be the same, whether that neglect proceeds from an unmanly and silly fear of factious opposition from a miserable and hopeless minority, or from sinister designs which the Cabinet is ashamed openly to avow. Let the Administration fail to prevent so flagrant an attempt as that which is yet again meditated by this disturber of the public peace, and the intelligence and patriotism of our country will be disposed to rejoice at rather than to censure such steps,—not inconsistent with our national rights,—as England may take to do what we should have done ourselves.

Walker's designs are at once illegal and [illegible] American people will be [illegible] to the world as his abettors. If we fail to thwart his infamous plans, we shall appear to connive at them; and, worse still, if anything can be worse, we shall be yielding up to another power a dangerous but a necessary and an inevitable privilege.

The comparative helplessness of Nicaragua is no reason for regarding our obligations towards her with any less sincerity and sacredness than if Walker's designs were directed against the more powerful States of France or Russia. Our duty is one and ever the same in all cases. Above all, let the Government reduce itself to the wise and honest policy of calling a spade a spade. If it be intended to seize and annex Nicaragua, let the intention be openly declared and fully understood by the people. But let not the Government sink the United States so low in the estimation of civilization as even to seem to attempt covertly what we may not do openly and above board.

We trust, therefore, that the Administration will not content itself with merely issuing a "Proclamation." Let it rather go on and prevent the sailing of Walker's piratical expedition; or should that expedition succeed in leaving the harbor of Mobile, (and, indeed, we cannot at all see why, with proper vigilance and prompt action, this need occur,) then let American guns be stationed to frustrate the disembarkation of these unprincipled men. So shall we avoid any risk of having our rights exposed to foreign intrusion, command the esteem of other nations, and, better still, preserve our own.

The Indiana Kidnapping Case.—The unlawful arrest of Captain Horace Bell, a citizen of Indiana, at Albany in that State, by some five or six ruffians from Louisville, is one of those occurrences which excite to the highest pitch a spirit of animosity between Free and Slave States. He was taken without legal warrant of any kind, and forcibly carried into Kentucky, where he is now confined in jail. The facts of the case may be briefly stated. About a year ago the father of Captain Bell, a man 70 years old, together with one of his sons, was seized at his residence in Harrison County, Ind., and taken across the Ohio River to Brandenburg, in Kentucky, where he suffered an imprisonment of nine months. Bail was offered, but the amount required ($10,000) was so great that none could be given, and one of his friends who went to Brandenburg on that business was murdered in the street. The old man Bell was thus seized and carried away upon a frivolous charge of secreting runaway slaves. Not only was his arrest illegal, but attended with circumstances of insult and brutality—the life of his sick wife being threatened to make her keep quiet.

Captain Horace Bell, and his brother John, sons of the old man thus outraged, were in California when these events took place. They lost no time in returning to rescue their father and brother, which exploit they successfully accomplished. Enraged at losing their victims, the people of Brandenburg offered a reward for Captain Bell. Accordingly, as above stated, half a dozen men seized him in the streets of Albany,—carried him by force across the river and lodged him in jail, first at Louisville and next at Brandenburg. As might well be supposed, great and angry excitement prevailed on the Indiana side, and threats of rescue were freely made. We do not learn that any collision has, as yet, taken place. Efforts to prevent the effusion of blood were made by the authorities of both States, aided by the exertions of well-disposed citizens. The Louisville *Journal*, while deploring the unfortunate affair, concedes that the original lawlessness and wrong were on the side of the Kentuckians, followed up, indeed, by unlawful acts by the Bells. But the rescue of their aged parent by Captain Bell and his brother, although technically illegal, was an act demanded under the circumstances by filial affection and duty, while the seizure of the old man in his own house, and on the soil of a Free State, wholly without authority, was not only a violation of the letter of the law, but an outrage of the most offensive character.

National Agricultural Society.—The sixth annual Fair of the above-named organization, which has just been held at Richmond, in Virginia, turns out to be a failure. We believe this is the first of its anniversaries celebrated out of Washington City. Large preparations were made for visitors who did not come, and for a Show which proved discreditably meagre. Under these disheartening circumstances an attempt is made to cast the blame of the failure upon Southern dislike of a Yankee Society. But there is a better reason. The Society itself has established no claims upon the confidence of the agriculturists of the Union. Like most institutions located at Washington, it is believed to have become mainly a source of support for officials. This suspicion or prejudice, whether well or ill founded, is fatal to the Society. And even if it were otherwise, the attempt to carry the Exhibition away from the national capital to a place where it must be regarded as seeking rivalship with a State Society, was necessarily unfortunate.

The National Agricultural Society, if properly managed, and confined to its own sphere, might be capable of much good. As an informal adjunct of the Patent Office it could materially aid in the diffusion of useful knowledge. Such was its original design. It owes its origin to the efforts of Dr. Lee, of Georgia, who was its first Secretary. But no sooner had it manifested promise of influence and prosperity than it was seized upon and perverted by men sharp enough to see its capabilities as a means of personal emolument. For two or three years afterwards it managed to get on tolerably well, when it fell into a decline; and now we hear of its death at Richmond.

Pleasures of Misery.—The Charleston *Mercury* finds its chief enjoyment in being miserable. It talks of disunion with melancholy satisfaction. The late elections have by no means gone as it could have wished. Like the distressed Hibernian damsel, the South has been ruined times without number. The latest disaster has been the repudiation of the English bill. The whole North, says the *Mercury* is sectionalized. Almost every man who voted for the Lecompton act is politically buried. "The President's home, and county and State have turned their faces in rebuke and anger away from him." The *Mercury* does not impute this to Scotch pipes, or any such nonsense as the wrath of the iron interest. And it concludes with this touching appeal: "People of the North, leave us to our rights in peace or we dissolve the Union!"

Frost made its appearance on the line of the Hudson River two nights ago, and coated over with ice all standing water to the thickness of a quarter of an inch. On Tuesday night, about 11 o'clock, snow fell at New-Hamburg, but it had vanished by the morning.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Office—No. 48 Wall-street, and Astor House, Hotel entrance.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Rumored Changes in the Cabinet—Condition of the Treasury—Return Home of Jefferson Davis—Commandant at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 25.

General Jefferson Davis left here for Mississippi this morning. He returns charmed with his Northern tour, and with many of his ideas of Northern people changed.

The Hon. James Craig, of Mississippi, is here, and reports the Missouri Democracy in favor of the success of Senator Douglas.

The rumors relative to changes in the Cabinet are stoutly denied. I gave them only as rumors, but from intimations received to-day I am disposed to believe them true. Something is evidently on hand more than usual.

The President has appointed J. H. Garrey Register of the Land-Office at Washington, Miss.

The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Health for the city shows one death to every 90 inhabitants, or 1,100 during the year.

Seventy new inventions have been patented during this week, yielding a revenue to the Patent Office of $2,100.

Most of our distinguished officials are absent at Richmond, attending the Fair. Q.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 25.

The balance in the Treasury on Monday was $7,889,000. The receipts of the week were $656,000. The drafts paid were $1,442,000, the drafts issued $1,728,000, and the reduction of the public debt $1,071,000.

Commodore Breese is appointed to the command of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, in place of Commodore Kearney, who has been ordered on temporary duty as President of the Light-House Board, during the absence of Commodore Shubrick.

It is said that there is in course of preparation at the State Department a reply to an official dispatch informing our Government of the purpose of Great Britain to suppress fillibusterism in Central America.

The military force in the Department of Texas will probably be increased by troops from Governor's Island, in view of the present Indian hostilities.

The estimates for next year's expenditures are not yet completed, and not until they are will it be decided what measures are necessary for the increase of the revenue.

The subject of our foreign affairs occupies a large share of the attention of the Administration. The President has been at the State Department every day during the week.

General Pare and suite arrived here to-night from New-York.

The California and Salt Lake Mail.

St. Louis, Thursday, Oct. 25.

The California and Salt Lake Mail arrived at St. Joseph on the 23d inst. Eight passengers came from San Francisco to Salt Lake, among them Mr. Wallace, editor of the *Alta California*, *en route* to New-Hampshire. Mr. Wallace speaks in high terms of the California and Salt Lake Mail line. The weather was fine, the grass good, and the Indians numerous.

The citizens of Carson Valley were asking for a Territorial Government.

Col. Andrews, of the Sixth Infantry, with one thousand men and one hundred and fifty wagons, were met at Alkali Springs, *en route* to Benicia.

The mail left Salt Lake on the 2d inst. Everything was quiet and prosperous among the Saints. The United States District Court was in session, Judge Sinclair presiding. The Grand Jury was composed of wagon masters and old mountaineers.

Severe snow-storms had occurred on the mountains, and several hundred animals had been lost.

Later from Havana.

Savannah, Thursday, Oct. 25.

The steamship *Isabel*, from Havana on the 25th inst., has arrived here. Sugars were firm. The stock at Havana and Matanzas was limited to 92,000 boxes. Molasses was dull and firm. Freights were very dull and declining. Exchange was high and firm: Sterling, 15@15¼ ₱ cent. premium, and on New-York at sixty days, 4@4½ ₱ cent. premium.

Capt. Quirt and the officers and crew of the lost bark *Phantom*, of Philadelphia, arrived safe in Havana on the 11th inst. The cook and steward were drowned.

Politics in Albany.

Albany, Thursday, Oct. 25.

The prominent Hard-Shell Democrats, including Attorney-General Tremaine, General Ganesvoort Rufus W. Peckham, W. W. Wright, Col. Hamilton and others, are about to issue a letter calling for the most earnest support of the Democratic ticket, and cautioning Democrats against being influenced by the action of any Democratic papers that may have been purchased by the Republicans.

The Americans held quite a large meeting last night, and indorsed the nomination of John D. Livingston for Congress. The party is, however, divided—many denying the power of the General Committee to fill the vacancy, and declaring in favor of Mr. Reynolds. The *Statesman* does not hoist Mr. Livingston's name.

Election of Judges by the Vermont Legislature.

Montpelier, Vt., Thursday, Oct. 25.

The Legislature, in Joint Assembly this afternoon, elected the following named gentlemen Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts: Isaac P. Redfield, of Windsor, Chief Justice; Milo H. Bennet, of Burlington, Lake P. Poland, of St. Johnsbury, Asa O. Aldis, of St. Albans, John Pierpoint, of Vergeanes, and James Barrett, of Woodstock, Assistant Justices. The Hon. Edward Everett is in town, and delivers his oration on Washington in this place this evening.

Illinois Politics.

St. Louis, Thursday, Oct. 25.

Dr. Leroy denies through the Chicago *Herald* having withdrawn from the Congressional race in the Third District of Illinois.

Accident on the Buffalo and Corning Railroad.

Corning, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 25.

The night express West, which left this place at 5¾ o'clock this morning for Buffalo, on the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, was thrown from the track between Conesus and Springwater, 35 miles north of Corning. Mr. O'Nurd, a drover, S. M. Reed, of Greene, Chenango County, and an infant were killed, and one other person, whose name is unknown, is so severely injured that he cannot live. Fifteen others were somewhat injured.

Marine Disaster—Yellow Fever at Savannah.

Savannah, Wednesday, Oct. 27.

Capt. Hayden of the ship *Gebhard*, from New-York, off Hatteras on Saturday in a storm, saw a schooner capsized bottom upwards, and thinks all on board of her perished. She was about 125 tons burthen. Her hull was of a light lead color and her bottom green.

There was only one death by yellow fever in this city to-day.

Fires.

PLANING MILL BURNT AT LOWELL.

Boston, Thursday, Oct. 25.

In Lowell last night a large wooden building occupied by Norcross & Co., for a planing-mill and containing valuable machinery and a large quantity of lumber, was destroyed by fire. Loss $35,000; mostly insured. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

FLOUR MILL BURNT AT MADISON, IND.

Madison, Thursday, Oct. 25.

Messrs. Shrewsbury & Price's flouring mill, one of the largest in the country, was totally destroyed by fire this morning, with 2,000 bushels of wheat. The loss is stated at $50,000; insured for $20,000.

The United States Agricultural Fair.

Richmond, Va., Thursday, Oct. 27.

The United States Agricultural Fair grounds were again largely attended to-day. The Hon. Caleb Cushing made an able address, taking strong States rights' grounds, and in favor of the constitutional annexation of Cuba and Mexico.

Masonic Dedication.

Doylestown, Penn., Thursday, Oct. 25.

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to-day dedicated the Masonic Hall in this place with all the honors.

The Indian Empire Outward Bound.

Halifax, Thursday, Oct. 25.

The steamship *Indian Empire*, Capt. Cornwallis, from New-York, arrived at 7 o'clock this evening.

and will sail at about noon to-morrow for Galway. She had terrific weather on the voyage from New-York.

The Alleghany County (Pa.) Anti-Tax Case.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Oct. 28,

This morning, before the full bench of the Supreme Court, the case of The Commonwealth *ex rel.* Thomas *vs.* The Commissioners of Alleghany County, was heard, on an application for a *mandamus* to compel the respondents to levy a railroad tax. GEORGE HARDING, for the petitioner, opened the case, and suggested an amendment of the record by substituting the name of ZACCHEUS PATTERSON, the new Commissioner, for that of JACOB TOMER, whose term of office has expired, which was agreed to. The gentleman spoke for two hours, in an able argument, which was responded to by THOMAS WILLIAMS, in behalf of the respondents, who, in opening his speech, referred to the record as defective. After some discussion, it was agreed to waive the objection against the application on the grounds of informality. He spoke nearly three hours, and was listened to with much attention. Mr. [illegible] will make the closing argument. Great interest is manifested in the case, and the court-room was crowded all day with spectators.

Thanksgiving in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 28.

The Governor has appointed Thursday, November 26, as a day for Thanksgiving in this State.

Thanksgiving in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 28.

Thanksgiving in Massachusetts is appointed for Nov. 25.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 28.

The deaths by yellow fever in this city yesterday were twenty-one.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The "Daughter of the Regiment" will be given to-night for the second time. The cast includes the names of PICCOLOMINI, FORMES and TAMARO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. BOURCICAULT'S drama of "Sixtus the Fifth" was revived here last night under the title of the "Pope of Rome." The work has been played in this City at the Bowery Theatre, and is well known in the provinces. It is based on the old tradition of SIXTUS, who assumed extreme senility in order that he might obtain possession of the papal chair—an impossible attainment with youth, ambition and firmness at his back. The play, although shorter than the original version, is still too long. It hangs fire, and tries the patience of the audience. As a work of art it is perhaps the least meritorious of Mr. BOURCICAULT'S productions, although the dialogue is frequently very good. The construction is commonplace, the situations hackneyed, the incidents of the bluest melodramatic hue. A play so overwrought needs good acting, and this it certainly did not receive last night. Miss AGNES ROBERTSON is a charming actress in her line, but *Bianca* does not belong to it. The best-drawn character is that of *Hugo*, a soldier of fortune, played by Mr. BOURCICAULT with decided ability. A Mr. MADDOCKS made his *début* at this house in the character of the *Count*, and produced some fine effects in the 'Ercles vein. Mr. MADDOCKS would be considered ultra in the Bowery. The gorgeousness of his style astonished the *habitués* of Nibio's, and, we fear we must add, offended them. The drama has been placed on the stage with care, and displays a large quantity of good scenery. The house was well attended.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—This evening Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE will take her benefit, upon which occasion will be presented the attractive play of "Adrienne Le Couvreur," to which will be added SHAKESPEARE'S "Katherine and Petruchio." The houses at this theatre have been crowded nightly, and Mrs. HAYNE has been received with every demonstration of delight. Her engagement terminates on Saturday evening.

The members of the Rev. Mr. COREY'S Church and Society had a pleasant gathering in the lecture-room of the Church on West Eighteenth-street last evening, to hear Little ELLA give some of her readings and recitations. The large room was crowded and a fine collation was partaken of by the company, after which ELLA and her mother were introduced by Mr. J. H. WARDWELL at the request of the Pastor. ELLA acquitted herself to the astonishment of all, and could not have had a more gratifying reception. A handsome sum was raised and handed to the mother. Mr. COREY announced a benefit-reading for Little ELLA, to come off on Tuesday evening of next week at the Musical Exchange rooms of Mr. CURTISS, corner of Broadway and Broome-street, which were tendered for the purpose.

Theodore Eisfeld.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter just received from this gentleman, concerning whom so much anxiety is felt. Mr. EISFELD is still in Fayal, and the state of his health prohibits the possibility of his return this Winter. The terrible shock occasioned by the catastrophe to the *Austria* terminated in an inflammation of the lungs, under which Mr. EISFELD is still suffering. He desires it to be known, therefore, that for the season, at least, he will be unable to resume his duties in this City as Conductor of the Philharmonic and teacher of music. With rest and the genial climate of the Azores, we may reasonably hope to have him restored to us early in the Spring. It is pleasant to hear that he is meeting with kindly attention from the good people of Fayal. He speaks with heartfelt gratitude of their many favors. Mr. EISFELD'S struggle for life was more desperate than seemed possible to those who knew his feeble physical body. After leaving the ill-fated vessel he swam for two hours and a half until, thoroughly exhausted, he became insensible and sank. An undercurrent brought him to the surface in time to be picked up by the boat of the *Maurice*.

Death of the Hon. Alvah Hunt.

We regret to hear of the decease of the Hon. ALVAH HUNT, whose connection with public affairs has made him well known to the people of this State. He died, yesterday morning, at the residence of SETH C. HAWLEY, Esq., after an illness of but few days. He was a native of Seekonk, L. I., but spent the larger portion of his active life in Greene, Chenango County, where he was an honorable, upright and successful merchant. He was elected by the Whigs of that district to the State Senate, and in 1852 was nominated by the Whigs and elected Treasurer of the State. His discharge of the duties of that office, and of the more difficult duties of the Canal Board, of which he became *ex officio* a member, was marked by intelligence and fidelity. After leaving Albany he removed to this City, and became Treasurer of the Des Moines Improvement. He married many years ago a sister of the Hon. JOHN BIRDSALL, who survives him in impaired health and under circumstances of great affliction. Some four or five days since Mr. HUNT was seized with partial paralysis, while sitting in his office, and gradually sunk under the blow until his death yesterday morning. He was 60 years of age. His decease will be deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Large Fire in Sixth-street.

TWO PERSONS AND TWELVE HORSES BURNT TO DEATH—LOSS $12,000.

The alarm for the Fifth District at 8:47 last night was caused by the discovery of a fire in the cooper-shop attached to JONES' brewery in Sixth-street, between Avenues B and C. The flames soon communicated to the stable in the basement of the brewery, in which there were twelve valuable cart horses. All effort to save the horses proved unavailing.

The flames communicated to a five-story tenement house adjoining the brewery, in which there was a large number of families. The smoke from the brewery having filled the house, rendered it almost impossible for the inmates to escape; as it was, two persons named MICHAEL HERTZEL, a German, aged 50, and his daughter, CATHERINE HERTZEL, were suffocated. Their lifeless bodies were conveyed to the Eleventh Ward Station-house.

The brewery and house are damaged to the extent of $8,000; the value of the horses is estimated at $4,000—all insured. Both buildings belonged to DAVID JONES.

DEDICATION OF A CHURCH AT BERGEN, N. J.—The First Presbyterian Church of Bergen, N. J., was dedicated last evening. Dedicatory prayer by the Rev. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., of this City; sermon by the Rev. E. W. FRENCH, pastor of the church; address by the Rev. Mr. PARKER, of Bergen Point. This church is a handsome and tasteful brick edifice, of gothic architecture, 85 feet in length, and 58 in breadth. It is without galleries, has an organ-loft, and contains 136 pews, capable of seating 700 persons. Its tower and spire are conspicuous at the Narrows, Brooklyn, and Elizabethtown. The church has an excellent bell. The building was commenced about a year ago. Its interior is elegantly furnished by the ladies of the congregation. The Church was organized two years ago, with 24 members. Eighty-eight have since been added. The Rev. E. W. FRENCH has been the pastor from the beginning. The edifice is situated on Bergen Heights near the plank-road, and overlooks the Bay. Its entire cost is $18,000. Congregational singing is adopted, and the specimen given last night was highly creditable.

The Abolitionists—Their Views of the Constitution.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your journal of this date, in commenting upon the speech of Senator SEWARD, lately delivered at Rochester, you say:

"No party among the Abolitionist has ever asserted the right of the Federal Government to interfere with Slavery Whatever it exists under the guaranty of State laws."

Permit me to observe that "the Abolitionist Party" has not only never asserted, but often denied the right of the Federal Government to interfere with Slavery in the States. "The Abolitionist Party" assumed an organized form in 1833, when the American Anti-Slavery Society was instituted at Philadelphia. The Declaration of Sentiments adopted on that occasion, and written by Mr. GARRISON himself, the originator of the movement, contained this explicit avowal:

"We fully and unanimously recognize the sovereignty of each State to legislate exclusively on the subject of the Slavery which is tolerated within its limits; we conceive that Congress, *under the present national compact*, has no right to interfere with any of the Slave States in relation to this momentous subject."—*Platform of Am. A. S. Soc. p.* 10.

The same admission is also made in the Constitution of the Society, (Art. II.,) where it is said:

"While it [the Society] admits that each State in which Slavery exists, has, by the Constitution of the United States, the exclusive right to legislate in regard to its abolition in said State, it shall aim to convince all our fellow-citizens, by arguments addressed to their understandings and consciences," &c., &c.—*Platform, p.* 4.

Over and over again, amidst the mobocratic excitements of 1834-5-6, did the Abolitionists reiterate these declarations; but the slaveholders and their allies drowned their voice with a perpetual roar of calumny. Their acts, too, were in strict accordance with the doctrine of State sovereignty. Of the thousands of petitions which they sent to Congress in 1835-6-7, and which, under the operation of a gag-rule, enacted for the purpose, were laid upon the table "unread, undebated and unreferred," there was not one asking that body to perform an unconstitutional act. They were all carefully adjusted to the provisions of the Constitution, as expounded by CLAY, WEBSTER, and other leading statesmen of that or a former period. Not one of them asked Congress to interfere with Slavery in the States.

The American Anti-Slavery Society holds to-day the same view of the powers of the National Government which it so clearly set forth in 1833. In this view the great body of the Abolitionists concur. There is, however, a small party, of which GERRIT SMITH is the acknowledged leader, which holds that the National Government has full power, under the Constitution, to abolish Slavery in every part of the country. That party is not "The Abolitionist Party," but, according to its own chosen designation, the party of "Radical Abolitionists," in distinction from that.

The American Anti-Slavery Society and its friends hold essentially the same doctrines of the Constitution that are held by the Republican Party. They set up no new glosses or interpretations whatever; but, believing that the Constitution is, in some of its clauses, Pro-Slavery, and, therefore, immoral, they would have the North repudiate it, withdraw from the Union of which it is the bond, and organize a new Government free from all complicity with Slavery.

THURSDAY, Oct. 28, 1858. VINDEX.

Slavery in Turkey—Correction of a Statement in Gov. Seward's Speech.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. SEWARD was mistaken when he said that free labor had supplanted slave labor everywhere but Russia and Turkey. Russia is the only exception. The only slaves in Turkey, are the female inmates of the harems of some of the great men, and a few male domestic servants. But tillage of the soil by slaves is unknown. The peasantry are not even serfs. They pay the Mussulman middlemen, to whom the Government leases the villages, and the land attached thereto, by a fixed proportion of the crops and other products of the soil, which is quite as good a sort of tenure as that enjoyed by the peasantry in most other countries of Europe. Owing to the absence of a good police, and the general inefficiency of the laws, the rayahs are frequently robbed and maltreated by passing Turks, but no such thing as either a slave, or even an *adscriptus glebæ*, is known in any part of Turkey, except in the cases we have mentioned. Forced labor is exacted by the troops when on the march in time of war, but this is done by every army on the European continent.

The Christian peasantry in no part of the empire are liable to forced removal from their homes, much less to sale in market overt. The only portion of the Turkish dominions in which an approach to serfdom was to be found, of late years, was in the Danubian prior to 1848. The condition of the Wallachian and Moldavian peasantry was precisely similar to that of the Russian; they were bred to the soil, were forced to labor for their seigneurs, and were beaten at pleasure, though their masters were their countrymen and members of the same church. The result was that vast numbers from time to time fled into Turkey, and now form thriving villages along the whole line of the Danube, and in Bosnia, in the enjoyment of a much larger share of comforts and prosperity than the majority of the peasantry in either France or Italy. They have an unlimited supply of land, large crops, and flocks and herds, and the drawbacks from their happiness is simply the chance of being now and then visited by a Turkish dignitary, who won't pay for the food consumed by himself and his suite. As far as regards the main elements of material happiness, there is no peasant in European Turkey at least, where his co-religionists are in a majority, who would care to change places with his Russian brother. He is exempt, also, from one of the most terrible scourges of the unhappy Mujite, the military conscription. In Turkey the dominant class do all the fighting.

What makes the conditions of the Turkish rayah deplorable is, not that he is a slave or a serf, but that he lives under the most galling kind of political tyranny—tyranny based on difference of religion and race. His property, to be sure, is insecure, because the laws are badly administered, and the country suffers in consequence; but he has managed in the midst of all to develop a sort of rude energy and independence which will one day or other bear fruit.

Still Another Accession—Letter from Gouv. Kemble.

We are glad to see by the following letter that GOUVERNEUR KEMBLE, who has been nominated as the especial Administration candidate for Congress in the Westchester District, repudiates what has been represented to be the settled policy of the President in regard to the admission of Kansas. We have very little doubt that the Administration itself will ere long be constrained to take the same position:

"COLD SPRING, Monday, Oct. 25, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I received your note of the 21st inst., only on Saturday evening, which will explain the delay in answering it. I regret it the more, because I have no desire to conceal what I should think my proper course in the supposed contingency. The question put me is, "Should you be elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, and Kansas before attaining the population required by the English bill, should present herself for admission to the Union, would you, without regard to her population, vote for her admission with a Constitution declaring her a Free State?"—I answer, Yes!

I approved of the recommendation of the President, and the action of the Democratic Party at the last session of Congress, in relation to the admission of Kansas into the Union, not that I entertained any predilection for the Lecompton Constitution, but because it was the simplest mode of settling a vexed question that was agitating the whole country, and embarrassing all the legislation of Congress, not doubting at the same time that the Slavery clause would be modified by the people of the State, who alone possessed the legal power to do it,—the right of Congress extending only to the acceptance or rejection of the State with the Constitution as presented to it.

Having thus approved of the reception of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, I certainly would not reject her when she lawfully presents herself for admission into the Union under a free Constitution—at the same time I confess that as an original proposition, I consider the reception of new States before they have attained a population that would entitle them to a seat in the House of Representatives, to be wrong in principle, and injurious to the rights of the older members of the Union. Very respectfully and truly yours, GOUV. KEMBLE.

E. A. DOOLITTLE, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Mr. Blair and Judge Douglas.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 25, 1858.

Isaac H. Sturgeon, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I have received your note putting certain interrogatories to me in reference to the conversation held by Judge DOUGLAS and myself at his house last Winter. It has always been a principle with me to hold sacred every private conversation between any gentleman and myself, and this will forbid my saying anything in answer to the questions you have asked. Although Mr. DOUGLAS, by his conduct to me, and by the unscrupulous attacks of his partisans, has forfeited all claim on my forbearance, yet I do not consider that because others have failed to conform to the proprieties of life, it furnishes an excuse for me to follow their example.

After what has been said, however, it is just and proper to myself to say, that the letter which was written by me to Mr. B. GRATZ BROWN, of the Missouri *Democrat*, and which has been the basis of the assaults made on me by Mr. DOUGLAS' partisans for violating an alleged confidence, was *written in strict accordance with the wishes of Judge Douglas himself.* In fact, I deemed it to be the single object of the interview to which I was invited to mitigate, through me, the hostility of the radical Democratic Press of St. Louis towards him. I wrote for this purpose, believing it to be his desire, and I had no agency whatever in giving currency to the rumors about the contents of that letter which have found their way into the newspapers. The blackguardism of the newspapers in the interest of Mr. DOUGLAS on this account compels me to make this explanation, and is the only occasion for my writing a word on the subject.

I have said I was invited to this interview by Judge DOUGLAS. I say so to repel the idea that I sought any interview with [illegible] COLFAX, of Indiana, and has never to my knowledge been treated as a private matter. I take the occasion to say, that neither the message sent me, nor anything that ever occurred between Judge DOUGLAS and myself prepared me for hearing of his calling for three cheers over the defeat of the Emancipationists of Missouri, and my own defeat by the Pro-Slavery-Lecompton-Buchanan Democracy of Missouri.

Yours, FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr.

Later from Mexico.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

We have received a file of the Vera Cruz *Progreso*, to Oct. 2:

We find in it a decree of the Constitutional Government, proroguing to the end of the year the permission to introduce foreign soap, rice, lard and corn, under the decree of the 5th of April last.

A Señor D. FAUSTINO SUAREZ had been arrested, on his arrival in the steamer *Mexico* from Havana, with a number of letters on his person addressed to the Zuloaguista General, COBAS, and to a number of priests, &c., recommending him as an adventurous Spanish soldier worthy of their patronage in the struggle against the Constitutionalists. A Señor RAMON PELLON, of Vera Cruz, to whom some of the letters were addressed, was discovered by them to be of the wrong stripe, and is held up by the *Progreso* in no flattering light.

A force of 300 of the Zuloaguistas, with two field pieces, had been routed ignominiously by a handful of Constitutionalists, between Soledad and Camaron, on the 27th ult.

Long particulars are given in the *Progreso*, of the 2d inst., of a conspiracy discovered in the City of Mexico, of the Zuloaguistas, and in which a large deposit of arms was found, and a list of 211 persons who had been devoted to assassination, with arrangements to start four large fires about the city so as to distract attention while they prosecuted their designs.

The papers before us contain nothing so late in reference to the movements of the great bodies of the Constitutionalists and the Zuloaguistas as we have already published.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 28.

The steamship *Mexico* has arrived here with Galveston dates to the 26th inst.

The United States sloop-of-war *Plymouth* was waiting off Vera Cruz, on the 22d inst., for Mr. FORSYTH, the American Minister, who was hourly expected.

Capt. DAHLGREEN had visited General GARZA at Tampico, and obtained from him the promise of reparation for outrages on Americans.

Naval and Marine Intelligence.

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.—The Naval Department have chartered the steamers *America* and *Canada* for the Paraguay expedition. These steamers arrived here about a month ago from Quebec, *en route* for the Pacific, to take their place on the line to Fraser's River, and have been undergoing repairs at Green Point. They were built at Niagara for the Lake trade, in conjunction with the Grand Trunk Railroad. They are said to be very substantial vessels, and well found in all respects. The owner receives $4,000 per month for their charter.

The steamer *Westernport* received on board her Marine Guard yesterday, consisting of twelve non-commissioned officers and privates, under command of Lieut. COHEN.

The United States storeship *Release*, Lieutenant-Commanding WM. A. PARKER, took in the last of her stores yesterday, and will sail at noon on Saturday, for Paraguay. Her officers are Lieutenant-Commanding WM. A. PARKER; Lieutenants J. S. FILLEBROWN and J. G. MAXWELL; Midshipman G. S. PERKINS. She is the second store-ship sent out.

Commodore KEARNEY, Commanding at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, has been detached, and ordered to the head of the Light-house Board, in place of Commodore SHUBRICK, sent in command of the Paraguay Expedition. Commodore BREESE assumes the command at the Navy-yard.

PERSONAL.

The Emperor Napoleon has presented to the Empress' mother, Mme. de Montijo, the splendid mansion in the Champs-Elysées, lately purchased of he Marquis de Lauristan. The property is valued at 4,000,000 francs. The Emperor also gives a million of francs as his contribution to the dowry of Mlle. Paniega, the future Duchess of Malakoff; while her Majesty superintends the preparation of the bride's *trousseau*.

Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte recently visited Keswick and Appleby, accompanied by Mr. John Rayson, who has translated for him the Song of Solomon into the Cumberland dialect. This forms one of a hundred provincial dialects into which Prince Lucien Bonaparte is having the Song of Solomon translated.

The Emperor of Russia has conferred the Order of Saint Vladimir de Franconière, first aide-de-camp to Prince Napoleon, and that of Saint Stanislas on the other two officers who accompanied the Prince to Warsaw.

Mr. John Stuart Mill retires from the Examinership of the India House, which he has held for many years. It is his intention to seek an improvement in his health by settling down for the Winter in a warmer climate.

The Minister of Public Instruction in Prussia has decided that henceforth *Terence* and *Plautus* shall not be used as class-books in the public schools of that country.

Mrs. Estelle Lewis is the guest of the Baroness de Bellecote, in Paris.

Miss Coutts has offered the sum of £15,000 toward the endowment of a bishoprick in British Columbia.

M. Adams, the sculptor, is engaged upon a bust of the Empress Eugénie.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Oct. 30.

I.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Demoralizing Effects of Prize Fights—The State Judiciary—Corruptibility of Congress—One more Unfortunate—The Routes to the Pacific—The Mexican Problem—Judge PARKER on the Stump—No more Marys for the Catholics—The Chinese Negotiations—Gov. SEWARD'S Speech—The English on the Plata—South Carolina Speaks—Federal Union of the British North American Provinces—An Important Change in the Navy—Short Articles on Current Topics.

II.—SHOCKING BUTCHERY OF THE GOULDY FAMILY—Full Particulars.

III.—THE FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP—The Encounter of JOHN MORRISSEY and the "Benicia Boy" in Canada.

IV.—EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE—Nicaraguan Affairs in Europe—International Copyright—Full Details of European News to the Latest Dates.

V.—OUR LONDON, PARIS AND ST. PETERSBURG CORRESPONDENCE—European News and Gossip.

VI.—THE SLAVERY QUESTION—Speech of Gov. SEWARD at Rochester, in full.

VII.—THE COPYRIGHT QUESTION—Proceedings of the Convention at Brussels—Editorial Correspondence.

VIII.—IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO—Particulars of the Engagement between VIDAURRI and MIRAMON.

IX.—OBITUARY NOTICES—Deaths of Distinguished Persons.

X.—PERSONAL GOSSIP—Movements of Public Characters.

XI.—DOMESTIC NEWS—Summary for the week.

XII.—CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS—Summary for the week.

XIII.—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—Money and Stock Movements during the Week.

XIV.—NEW POST-OFFICE REGULATIONS.

XV.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full Reports of the New-York Live Stock and Produce Markets for the Week—Miscellaneous Items.

XVI.—THE WOOL TRADE—Special Reports of the Recent Wool Sales in American, English and German Markets.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy	$2 00
Five Copies, to one address, for	$8 00
Ten Copies, to one address, for	$12 00
Twenty Copies, to one address, for	$20 00

Subscriptions, on the terms given above, are respectfully solicited.

The Postage on the Weekly Times to any part of the United States or Canada, is only 26 cents per year, paid in advance.

Subscribers to Clubs wishing their address written on their papers, will be charged 20 cents extra.

Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, on terms of first remittance.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money. BILLS OF ALL SPECIE-PAYING BANKS RECEIVED AT PAR.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, corner Spruce and Nassau-streets.

☞ **Fraser's River and San Francisco.**—SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers per the ship GRAY FEATHER will please have their baggage on board, Pier No. 6, North River, on MONDAY, Nov. 1, by 12 o'clock, as she will positively sail. A few more passengers can be taken at reduced rates by immediate application to L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st.

☞ **Men's Fine Clothing, Business Suits,** Furnishing Goods, &c., at moderate prices for quality. ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, (between Grand and Canal sts.)

☞ **Personal Taste Consulted.** Twelve Different Styles Dress Hats, At GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway.

☞ **The Hat, Face and Figure should Agree.** Twelve styles to choose from, At GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway.

☞ **Chesapeake Sewing Machine**—Combining the most desirable qualities of any machine, containing the latest improvements, at the extreme low price of FIFTY DOLLARS.

The prices of all our standard machines have been greatly reduced. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, it is well known, though dearer in price, have always been cheaper in fact, considering what they will do, than any other. The prices are now reduced so that all must be satisfied. Call and examine the new machines at the low prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **For California, San Francisco and Fraser's River.**—The clipper ship GRAY FEATHER is now rapidly taking in her cargo, and will sail positively in a few days. A few passengers can be accommodated at the very low rates of passage by applying immediately at the office of L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st., or on board, Pier No. 6, North River.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.** They are the favorites for families.—*New York Tribune.* New style; price $50. Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Heavy Arrivals of CHINA, BRONZES, &c.,** FROM EUROPE.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO. Are now opening the *largest and most elegant assortment* of goods they have ever received, being the results of Mr. Haughwout's recent purchases when in Europe, Consisting in part of ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA LINING SERVICES, BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES, CANDELABRAS, FINE PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS, PARIAN STATUARY, PARIS FANCY GOODS, &c., &c. We also call attention to our Stock of CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES, STERLING SILVER and SILVER-PLATED WARE, CUTLERY and MIRRORS, of which we have an *unusually rich and varied* assortment, which we are prepared to sell at *Extremely moderate prices.* E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Corner of Broadway and Broome sts.

☞ **Jules Hauel's Eau Divine de Venus, or Nymph Soap**—Renders the skin soft, fair and blooming, and entirely and speedily eradicates all cutaneous eruptions, tan, freckles, &c., imparting to the complexion the radiant, delicate bloom of perennial youth. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., Perfumers and importers, Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st.; and at retail by FRED. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Parties Furnished** AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. H. MAILLARD begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently returned from Europe, and has the choicest selection of Parisian styles, such as new moulds for ice cream, mottoes, flowers, &c., in every variety, suitable for weddings and evening parties. Experienced waiters, silver, China, &c., furnished. Apply at No. 621 Broadway.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous** is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Ladd, Webster & Co.,** (Late Hunt, Webster & Co.,) TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE. For all manufacturing purposes and family use, preferable to any other machine, *No.* 469 Broadway.

☞ **Mark these Prices!!**—Crossley's Medallion Velvet Carpets, $1 50 per yard; Royal English Velvets, $1 12½@$1 25; Brussels, 75c., 80c. and 90c.; All-Wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c.; Oil-cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c. per yard. Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c., at unheard-of Low Prices! ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

☞ **Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.** Dwelliegs, hotels, ships, warehouses, &c., thoroughly cleaned by the use of MEYER'S Miraculous Remedies. For sale at the proprietor's depôt, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-street, and by F. V. RUSHTON, druggist, general agent, Nos. 10 Astor House and 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

☞ **Soluble Glass, Chemicals, Metals, Cognac Oil, Flavorings,** &c., Fire-water, rust and mildew-proof preparation, Oils, Rum, Juniper, Lavender, Neroly and Geranium, Electro-plating Materials, Stove-polishers' Black Lead, Asbest, Bismuth, Malva Flower, Platina, Cadmium, Manganese, Nickel, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ **Ballou's French-yoke Shirts, ready-made** and to order, at the lowest prices; underwear, hosiery, English scarf and pins, traveling shirts and shawls, robes de chambre, and a great variety of gentlemen's furnishing goods, at BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

☞ **Dr. Hammond's Orris Tooth Soap is the** best article ever offered to the public to preserve and beautify the teeth and gums, and sweeten the breath. Carefully manufactured by a practical Dentist, and for sale by druggists and perfumers generally. Wholesale Dépôt No. 221 Greenwich-st., New-York.

☞ **Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines**—No. 495 Broadway. A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50. They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Hernia Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ **Hats, Caps and Furs.**—A large and well-assorted stock of the most approved and fashionable styles for sale at retail, cheap for cash, at the old-established Hat, Cap and Fur store, No. 90 Fulton-st. CHARLES P. MELLENEY.

MARRIED.

HALL—MACREA.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 27, at the house of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. Barnard, THOS. S. HALL to ISABELLA D., eldest daughter of W. MACREA, all of this City.

MYGATT—ROBERTSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 27, at the Reformed Dutch Church, on Lafayette-place, by the Rev. Dr. De Witt, Lieut. JARED P. K. MYGATT, U. S. N., to SARAH MATILDA, daughter of Jacob A. Robertson.

RICH—WHEELER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 26, at the Church of the Messiah, by the Rev. Dr. Osgood, Mr. CHARLES O. RICH, of Boston, to Miss J. ISABELLA WHEELER, of this City.

HAYES—MOTT.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 28, by the Rev S. H. Weston, EDWARD J. HAYES, of New-York, to M. LOUISA WALACE, daughter of the late Lieut. Wm. H. Mott, U. S. N. NOTICE.

THOMPSON—ZELUFF.—At Port Richmond, on Tuesday, Oct. 26, by the Rev. James Brownlee, JOHN V. THOMPSON to ELIZABETH E. ZELUFF.

MULLER—HOLT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 28, at Grace Church, by the Rev. Mr. Weston, C. OTTO C. MULLER to Miss MARY L. HOLT. Also, by the Rev. Mr. Flagg, G. GRANVILLE HOLT to Miss JULIA E. HOLT, both daughters of Asa Holt, Esq.

SEIBERT—ADRIANCE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Oct. 27, by the Rev. Dr. McLane, Mr. CHARLES SEIBERT to Miss LIZZIE E. ADRIANCE, both of Brooklyn, E. D.

ROWLAND—AUSTIN.—At West Farms, Westchester Co., on Wednesday, Oct. 27, by the Rev. Mr. Van Wyck, Mr. JOHN C. ROWLAND to CATHARINE M., daughter of Lavinus Austin, Esq.

DIED.

NEWELL.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 28, ELIAN MARY, wife of Wm. E. Newell.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at No. 74 West 47th-st. Her remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

McCOWAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 27, at the residence of Mrs. Lovell, 7th av., near 49th-st., after a lingering illness, ISABELLA McCOWAN, in the 34th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at 11 o'clock this morning, when the remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MONTPELLIER.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 28, at 6 o'clock A. M., GEORGES CHARLES MONTPELLIER, son of Alexander and Louisa Montpellier, of this City, aged 3 years and 9 months.

ARMSTRONG.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 27, PETER ARMSTRONG, son of Bartholomew and Bridget Armstrong, aged 26 years, 6 months and 12 days.

Relatives and friends of the family, and members of Washington Engine Co., No. 20, of New-York, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 38 State-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 29, at 2 P. M.

MEN'S CASSIMERE BUSINESS SACK COATS AND VESTS.—A large assortment, cheap for quality. ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—A lady, who is a rapid and excellent penman, and understands copying, desires employment. Address COPYIST, care of B. Lockwood, Broadway Post-Office.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BROOKS BROTHERS Still continue to keep (as heretofore,) at their Old Establishment, CHERRY-ST., CORNER CATHERINE, A choice selection of Goods for ordered Work. Their usual assortment of FINE FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING, For City Trade, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS, UNIFORMS FOR SCHOOLS; Together With all kinds of Outfits for VOYAGES AND TRAVELING.

LOOK OUT FOR BURGLARS.

Bank, Vault and Chest Locks, Safe Night Latches and Locks, Secret Sash Fastenings and Shutter Bars, Brass and Plated Chain Bolts, Secret Bolts for Blinds and Doors, Patent Door Springs, Gautier's Stove Polish. MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 49 John-st.

CARPETING—FALL IMPORTATIONS. AN EXTENSIVE STOCK AT REDUCED PRICES. Elegant Medallion, new styles.....13s. to 15s. per yd. Elegant Velvet, new styles.....10s. to 12s. per yd. English Tapestry and Brussels, new... 7s. to 10s. per yd. English and Domestic 3-ply, new styles. 7s. to 9s. per yd. English and Domestic Ingrain, new.... 4s. to 6s. per yd. With a large stock of OIL-CLOTHS and other goods at equally low prices. SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

WATCHES, WATCHES. All descriptions of Gold and Silver WATCHES for sale at retail, at less than usual prices. WATCHES taken in exchange. Every WATCH has a written guarantee with it. Watches repaired at less than usual prices. G. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR. Compounded entirely from Gums Precisely what the name indicates. Regulate the Liver, and the stomach and bowels will be effectually regulated. DR. SANDFORD, Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New-York. Sold by all Druggists in town and country at $1 per bottle.

AT RETAIL, 25 PER CENT. BELOW RETAIL store prices. DIAMOND JEWELRY, GOLD WATCHES, DIAMOND RINGS and BREASTPINS, GOLD CHAINS. D. C. PEACOCK, London, represented by DAVID RAIT, No. 405 Broadway, up stairs.

DR. DOREMUS, HAVING OPENED HIS Chemical Laboratories, is prepared to receive students in Analytical Chemistry. The Chemical Lectures at the New-York Medical College, East 13th-st., near 4th-av., occur in the afternoons at 4 o'clock. Apply at No. 70 Union-place.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE AIR OF GENTILITY that pervades our stock of Overcoats, Business suits, &c., for Winter wear, commends them to the discerning. Prices moderate. WM. T. JENNINGS & CO., Pioneer Clothing House, No. 566 Broadway, southeast corner of Prince-st

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

[illegible] St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman of Maine, which speaks s[illegible]ovingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such [illegible]estimonials must have their effect when coming from a [illegible]eliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press.

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.

Professor O. J. *Wood & Co.*:

Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restoratives, I was induced to make application of it upon my own head, which had become quite gray, probably one-third of my whiskers were of same character. Some three or four years since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative and used it. I soon found it was proving what it had claimed. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used somewhat more sparingly, but the result that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for 25 years. I am now 59 years old; my good wife at the age of 52 has used it with the same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last 15 years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of this above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Professor Wood—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of fever, in New-Orleans, in 1854, I was induced to give your Hair Restorative a fair trial, and found it to answer the very object claimed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you for giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The above is from the Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister of the Methodist Protestant denomination, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Falmouth, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence, and universally beloved.

WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

Professor Wood—*Dear Sir*: Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching, with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly,

J. K. BRAG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz., large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for $1 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors,
No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.
PRICES REDUCED.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 202 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Sugar City-cured Hams.....11c. to 11½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams.....9½c. to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders.....7½c. to 7¾c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders.....8c. to 8½c.
Smoked Bacon.....10½c. to 11c.
Bagged Meats ¼c. ₩ lb. extra.

Mess Pork, $17 50.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, 1,000 and Barrels, 11¾c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

GALE, COIT & FISHER,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
No. 49 Park-row, first floor, New-York.
WILLIAM H. GALE, WILLIAM COIT, GEORGE H. FISHER.

RODGERS' POCKET-KNIVES.
FRENCH GOLD PENS.
ENGLISH LETTER AND NOTE PAPER.
Every description of Stationery, of the very best kinds, at WILLMER & ROGERS', No. 42 Nassau-st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 69 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
No. 413 Broome-st., corner of Elm,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1858.

BY THE TWENTY-FIRST SECTION OF the Act entitled "An Act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof," passed April 15th, 1857," it is provided, "That it shall not be lawful for any person to publicly keep or dispose of any intoxicating liquors upon any day of public election within the Metropolitan Police District, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence, to be recovered in the name of the people of the State of New-York, by the District-Attorney of the county wherein the offence is committed.

And it further provides, that "no booth or box, for the distribution of tickets at any election, shall be *erected or maintained within one hundred and fifty feet* of any polling place within the said district."

It further declares that it shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment "in the county jail or penitentiary, not less than one, nor exceeding two years, or by a fine not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, for any person, without justifiable or excusable cause, to use personal violence upon any elector in the Metropolitan Police District, or upon any member of the Police force thereof, when in the discharge of his duty, or for any such member to neglect making any arrest for an offence against a law of the State, committed in his presence, or for any person not a member of the Police force to falsely represent himself as being such member with fraudulent design."

The Police of the Metropolitan Police District are specially required to see that the above provisions of law are carried into effect.

F. A. TALLMADGE,
General Superintendent of Police.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety, on the shortest notice and most liberal terms, being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will WELL repay them for a call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE, and FIXTURES throughout, on the most moderate terms, and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 85 Leonard-st., (near Broadway.)

HOLIDAY PRESENTS — GUTTA PERCHA DOLL HEADS.—A large assortment of these superior Doll Heads on hand, suitable for Holiday presents. A liberal discount to jobbers and retailers. Wholesale and retail by SAMUEL C. BISHOP, No. 181 Broadway, patentee in the United States.

ENGLISH ROAST BEEF AND VEAL, FOR SALT RISING FOR DINNER TO-DAY.—Also, English Hares, Pheasants, Partridges, Ham, Mutton, Fillets, &c. Welsh Mutton, Scotch Ham, Oatmeal, Speidrens, &c.
ANDERSON & McLEOD, 120 Water, near Wall-st.

ADRIAN'S FARM MILL.—THIS MILL HAS taken the First Premium at the State Fair at Syracuse, and is now creating a great excitement among the farmers throughout the State. It can be seen in operation at the Tribune Building, store No. 7 Spruce-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED by J. B. JONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must have their certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty, pensions and extra pay procured.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers, and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SALE — CHURCH PEW.—AN ELIGIBLE pew in St. Bartholomew's Church for sale very low, if applied for immediately. Address C. B., Box No. 768 Post-Office.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES.—PERFECTly reliable, handsomely made and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CLOTHing, a gold hunting watch, double time keeper, twenty-three holes jeweled. Address J. M., Box No. 114 Times Office.

$4 50. DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Astor-place, these $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to keep out water.

A NEW STYLE—WEDDING CARDS.—THESE Announcement Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had at [illegible] corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited. [illegible] sent on application.

BUTTER-LIKE EXCHANGED WITH COLlectors, by Mr. WHITEMIRE, No. 19 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

1842 BOURBON WHISKEY, FOR SALE at the Wine Vaults, No. 18 Wall-st. Connoisseurs are invited to call and test samples.

EDWARD A. FRASER, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Commissioner of Deeds, and Notary Public, No. 303 Broome-st., New-York.

LECTURES.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The Board of Directors have the honor to announce that the first regular course of fourteen lectures before the Association, will commence at the Athenæum, at 8 o'clock, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, and will be continued on the Tuesday Evenings thereafter, as follows:

1. Nov. 16—Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr., of Boston.
2. Nov. 23—DAVID PAUL BROWN, of Philadelphia.
3. Nov. 30—GEO. W. CURTIS.
4. Dec. 7—BAYARD TAYLOR.
5. Dec. 14—DONALD G. MITCHELL (Ik Marvel.)
6. Dec. 21—Hon. HORACE MANN, of Ohio.
7. Dec. 28—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
8. Jan. 4—RICHD. O'GORMAN.
9. Jan. 11—RALPH WALDO EMERSON.
10. Jan. 25—C. F. FONTAINE.
11. Feb. 1—WENDELL PHILLIPS.
12. Feb. 8—GEO. VANDENHOFF.
13. Feb. 15—EDWARD G. PARKER.
14. Feb. 22—The Hon. JOEL T. HEADLY.

Tickets for the course, $2 each to Members of the Association; to other persons $3 each. Members' tickets are for sale at the Library.

The $3 tickets may be purchased of R. J. Davis, corner of Washington and Clinton sts., and of H. H. Dickinson, corner of Atlantic and Henry sts.

No tickets for Single Lectures will be sold, if a sufficient number of Course tickets are taken to fill the house.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,
LEWIS ROBERTS, President.

FAMILIAR LECTURES ON HISTORY AND Geography will be delivered every TUESDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOON, from 3 to 4, by JOHN MACMULLEN, A. M., at his rooms, No. 900 Broadway, (entrance on 20th-st.) Tickets 25 cents, may be had at Crowen's, or at the door. Each ticket admits two persons. Half tickets also for sale. Five tickets for $1. To commence Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1858.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 38th-st., near 6th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils.

Circulars can be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 908 Broadway.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Seventy-eighth Term opens Sept. 13. Stages, as usual, will convey pupils, residing at a distance, to and from the Institute. For further particulars, refer to HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., principal, No. 217 Madison-st.; JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President, No. 141 Henry-st.

BOYS' SCHOOL,
No. 81 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG.

NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN—COOPER INSTITUTE.—This School is now open for pupils, with increased accommodations and facilities for instruction.

The Lessons will be two, daily, (except Saturday,) from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 4 o'clk.

The Lady Managers have arranged with Mr. T. Addison Richards, an artist of established reputation as a successful teacher, to take the entire charge of the School, giving instruction personally in Drawing and Painting in oil and water colors.

The Wood-Engraving classes will continue, as heretofore, under the supervision of Mr. H. W. Herrick.

In pursuance of the original plan of this School, all pupils intending to join Industrial Classes are charged but $5 per quarter for daily lessons.

The Lady Managers, in consequence of the large space at their disposal through the liberality of Mr. Cooper, have determined to receive a limited number of other pupils in the Drawing-Classes, at the low rate of $10 per quarter.

Also classes for painting in oil and water colors. For further information, apply at the School. Orders received at the School for drawing and engraving on wood.

MRS. J. STURGES,
MISS MARY M. HAMILTON, } Executive
MRS. GEORGE CURTIS, } Committee.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND GYMNASIUM, YONKERS, N. Y.—The Winter session of five months will commence on the first Monday in November. The discipline of the School is military. There are at present five vacancies. Boys between the ages of 13 and 18, and only those who can bring satisfactory testimonials of character will be received. Terms for board and tuition, $300 per annum. Circulars, with full information of the School, and catalogues of its members, will be found at the Bookstore of Clark, Austin & Smith, Park-row, New-York, or furnished on application to the Principals, the Rev. GEORGE COOKE and M. N. WISEWELL.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE — REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal.—This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 24th term on MONDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., No. 31 Gold-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

PELHAM ACADEMY—WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—G. J. CRAWFORD, A. B., T. C. D., Principal. In this Institution young gentlemen are prepared for the Universities or mercantile pursuits. The house is beautifully situated, on the shore of Long Island Sound, surrounded by extensive playgrounds, and distant from New-York, by New-Haven Railroad, 17 miles. The Winter session will commence on Nov. 1. For Circulars, with terms, references, &c., address the Principal, as above; or at the office of the British Commercial Life Insurance Company, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.

MESSRS. MORSE & WRIGHT'S ACADEMY of Drawing and Painting, No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils in all legitimate branches of the above departments. Messrs. MORSE & WRIGHT'S arrangements permit them to give lessons in schools, and to private parties who may choose to make up classes at their own residences. Terms of tuition can be obtained per circulars at the store of E. DECHAUX, No. 346 Broadway, and at the room of the subscribers.

M. MORSE,
J. H. WRIGHT,

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address

AUG. F. NITCHY.

THE WOLCOTT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD CONN.—The Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., Rector. The pupils are members of the Rector's family and subjected to parental discipline; are faithfully taught and enjoy the comforts of a home. Send to the rector for circulars, &c., and refer to the patrons for testimonials. Winter session commences Nov. 3. The rector accompanies the pupils from and to New-York.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Winter Term of this Institute commences Monday, Nov. 1. For Catalogues and further information, apply to the Principal, M. J. LOCKWOOD, White Plains, who can also be seen on Mondays and Fridays, during the current month of October, at the Astor House, from 3 to 5 P. M.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, NEW-YORK—A family boarding-school for twenty-four boys, reopens Nov. 3. No day pupils. No assistants. Thorough instruction by the Principal. Liberal treatment, and comforts of home. For circulars, information, or an interview, address A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

MISS RIVIERE, ARTISTE FROM PARIS, teacher of the Piano-forte and Spanish language, daughter of Mr. RIVIERE, landscape painter, informs her pupils that she will resume her lessons, and offers her services to families. Residence No. 338 4th-av., between 25th and 26th-sts.

WM. B. STOUGHTON RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and patrons that the next session of the Summit Seminary will commence on Monday next, Nov. 1. N. B.—The new building will not be used by the boarders this Winter.

SUMMIT, Union County, N. J.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st., will send their omnibus for small boys, if requested by letter or personal application, to any part of the City.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken and 2 from Hackensack, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm, in a healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year. (no extras.) For Circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT.

MOUNT VERNON BOARDING SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—The Winter Term will commence Monday, Nov. 1.

Circulars can be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or by application to the Principal,
JOHN OAKLEY.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to 12. Next session will open Nov. 1. Terms, $100 a session. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

TWO OR THREE LADIES WISHING TO board where they can finish their education in the French language, drawing, painting and music, can find a pleasant home in a French family. References exchanged. Apply, after 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 89½ West 26th-st.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 16th-st., reopens Sept. 6. Circulars at the School and at RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway. Further particulars in advertisement in New-York *Tribune*.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 1 West 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av. There is a primary department. Principal, Mme. Don BERNARD, *née* De l'Rochefermoy, late French teacher of the Rutgers Institute.

THE BEST BUSINESS SCHOOL IS THE New-York Polytechnic, Nos. 18 and 20 4th-av. J. G. HUBBS, (15 years principal Mount Washington and Merchants' School,) Rector. ☞ Boarders only $65; bookkeepers $25.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L. I., resumes Nov. 1. A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams', No. 383 Broadway.

MRS. OKILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O., at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE Institute, Greene Co., N. Y.—Male and Female. The Principal will accompany students Nov. 2. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. F. BERTHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

PIANO-FORTE, SINGING AND PAINTING. —Miss. M. ANTISELL continues to instruct in the above branches, in Brooklyn and vicinity, and wishes to engage a few additional pupils for the Winter. Address No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

MONS. LEOPOLD DE GRAND-VAL'S French Boarding School, Commercial and Classical; Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J. Circulars at No. 6 Broad-st., *Excelsior* Office.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WARRING & BISBEE, (successors to Charles Bartlett,) Principals. Lads are received and prepared for business or College. Catalogues sent on application. Winter term commences Nov. 3.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT Nyack, on the Hudson. This first-class seminary for young ladies, will be reopened Nov. 1. For circulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, A. M., Nyack, N. Y.

NOVEMBER 8.—STUDENTS ARE RECEIVED at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Board and tuition, common English, $3 a week. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT Stamford, Conn., Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars, address the Principal.

EVENING DRAWING CLASS—FOR GENTLEmen, from 7 to 9. Drawing from plaster casts and from Nature, at Professor S. SCHUSTER'S Academy, No. 782 Broadway.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Winter term commences Nov. 1. Terms, $70 per session, of five months. Circulars to be had of the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

PRIVATE EDUCATION, NO. 809 BROADway—Thorough, efficient and under the best influences. Few pupils, and particular attention given to each. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—DAY AND Boarding—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HILLSIDE, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $225 per annum. For catalogues and circulars, address
Miss LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen, No. 48 East 26th-st. A primary department has been added. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

INSTRUCTION

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, OCTOBER, 1858.—POST GRADUATE INSTRUCTION FOR 1858-9.—Lectures will be delivered as follows:

IN THE SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

At the College, in 49th-st., beginning on Nov. 8.

By Professor McCULLOCH—On the Mechanics of Etherial Matters; or, the Present State of Knowledge in relation to Heat, Light, and Electricity.

By Professor JOY—On Chemistry, with practical instruction in the Laboratory.

By Professor PECK—Civil Engineering, including Surveying, with the use of instruments, general principles of construction, and graphics.

By Professor DAVIES—On the Higher Mathematics, and the nature and history of Mathematical Science.

By Professor HACKLEY—On Physical Astronomy, with the practical use of instruments.

By Professor TORREY—On Botany.

IN THE SCHOOL OF LETTERS.

At the Rooms of the New-York Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.

By Professor LIEBER—On the History of Commerce; and, subsequently, on Political Science.

By Professor NAIRNE—On Ethics.

By Professor GUYOT—On Comparative Physical Geography, in its relation to History and Modern Civilization.

By the Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH—On the English Language.

The Law School, under the charge of Professor THEODORE W. DWIGHT, will open at the Rooms of the Historical Society, on the 1st day of November.

Price of tickets to each course $5, to all but graduates, of not more than three years' standing, of Columbia College, the New-York University, and Free Academy, to whom the price will be $3, except the course on Chemistry and the Law School, for each of which a special charge will be made.

Further information can be obtained at the Library of the Historical Society, at the office of Wm. Betts, Esq., of No. 52 Wall-st., from either of the Professors, or from the President of the College.

CHARLES KING,
President of Columbia College.

LADIES' CLASS.—ENCORE LA METHODE ROBERTSON.—French in Sixty lessons; class for beginners followed by a conversation class, 3 lessons a week, $3 a month; also, private lessons. Apply to Prof. JOSEPH GRIERRE, No. 82 4th-av., near 10th-st., from 1 till 2, and 5 till 7. From the first week pupils read, translate, and answer in French questions addressed to them.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS UNDER 12.—Terms $40, including music at $10, per quarter, in advance. Time of commencing, 1st Monday in November. Further information and good references given by correspondence. Address Mrs. WM. A. BULL, Wilton, Cannon Station, Conn.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY—Supplies schools and families with teachers, schools with pupils, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. Teachers wanted. References—Faculty of Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, Prof. A. Greenleaf and others.

SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The 43d semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained of WM. W. ROSE, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st.; S. P. YORK, Esq., No. 57 Liberty st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Residence of Principal, No. 273 East 10th-st.

A LADY WILL GIVE INSTRUCTIONS ON the piano-forte for $10 per quarter, and engage to give satisfaction. Apply at No. 259 Houston-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A FRENCH LADY, A NATIVE OF Paris, daughter of a Protestant clergyman, desires a situation as governess in a private family, to teach French, music and drawing. Has no objection to go to the South. Best references given and required. Address S. T. F., Box No. 1,559 Post-Office.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, NO. 289 BROADWAY.—Ladies or gentlemen wishing engagements to teach, should forward their qualifications. Principals and school officers supplied with thorough teachers for any department, without charge. Address RICE & ANDREWS.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS HIS SERvices as visiting teacher at convenient hours in the afternoon and on Saturday, to young ladies who may wish to continue their English or classical studies. Applications for references or arrangements may be made by mail, or at No. 81 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG, A. M.

WANTED—A MUSIC TEACHER IMMEDIATELY. A lady competent to teach vocal and piano music, and also to assist in the general duties of a Female Boarding School. Apply, for three days, at No. 280 Spring-st., between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. Inquire for Dr. MILLER.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF VOCAL AND PIANO music. Call at Room No. 130 French's Hotel, till Saturday noon, 30th inst., or address PHI BETA, Great Barrington, Mass.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE A SITUAtion South, as governess. Has had experience in teaching. Would prefer to engage in a Baptist family. Address Miss J. E. H., Box No. 444, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TO GO TO THE COUNTRY, A PROtestant woman as nurse and seamstress, where the children are not very young; she must be a capable, efficient person, and understand cutting and making children's clothes. Apply at No. 42 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Must be a good cook, and must be a Protestant, well recommended from her last employer. Apply from 9 to 12, A. M., at No. 149 Lexington-av., second door north of 30th-st.

WANTED—A NEAT SEAMSTRESS, FOR ONE month, a short way in the country; none but a neat and active person will be accepted; a reference will be required; price, $8 per month. Address note to Yonker Post-Office, Box No. 234.

WANTED—AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE FAMily, a woman who has been accustomed to do the waiting only. None others need apply. Call with references, after 10 o'clock, at No. 18 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A MAN AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family; best of references required from last employers. Apply at No. 31 Chambers-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—TYPE CASTERS, AT CORTELYOU'S New-York Type Foundry and Printer's Warehouse, No. 29 Spruce-st.

WANTED—HARDWARE—A YOUNG MAN WITH some knowledge of the retail hardware business. Address HAMILTON, Chatham-square Post-Office.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway,
and corner of Reade and Elm sts.
The only establishment in the United States extensively engaged in the manufacture of

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, ARBORS, LIONS, DEER, DOGS, LAMBS, FOXES, EAGLES, WILD BOAR, FIGURES for NICHES and GAS BURNERS, SCRIPTURAL and MYTHOLOGICAL FIGURES, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS
Suitable for DWELLINGS, HOSPITALS, PRISONS and SEMINARIES, ALL TREES, FIRE-SET STANDS, and BRACKETS of all kinds, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

IRON STABLE FURNITURE,
HAY RACKS, MANGERS, and STALL PARTITIONS.

In addition to their Ornamental Department, J. B. & Co. are prepared to execute orders to any extent for all descriptions of

IRON-WORK FOR BUILDINGS,
ROOFS, GIRDERS, LINTELS, SKY-LIGHTS, IRON CASES for LIBRARIES, and for TOWN and COUNTRY RECORDS.

For evidence of their ability in this line, they refer to THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY,
THE CEILINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SENATE CHAMBER,
and to other work now in progress on the PUBLIC BUILDINGS at the NATIONAL CAPITOL.
HOT-WATER AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,
for DWELLINGS, STORES, CHURCHES and LARGE EDIFICES.

BEEBE'S
CELEBRATED KITCHEN RANGES,
Established beyond Experiment, and without question the *most reliable Cooking Apparatus for Families in use.*
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.
Manufactory corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Dépôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS ASSORted numbers for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at a large deduction from market prices.
A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

NEW COPPER LIGHTNING ROD—DAVIS Patent—One entire piece from top to bottom, without joint or coupling. Agents wanted. Lyon Manufacturing Co., Proprietors, No. 455 Broadway.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OAKES & SONS' SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO VERY EXperienced nurses; one a middle-aged and most respectable person, fully capable of taking entire charge of an infant from birth, and a most responsible servant; the other is an English Protestant, and is also fully experienced with young children, and is an excellent seamstress. Both are persons of good manners, kind and obliging dispositions, which their references in Brooklyn, being of the highest order, will testify. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and games; can produce the best City references; no objection to a boarding-house or hotel; also, a first-class chambermaid and waitress; can produce the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 10 East 13th-st., one door east of 4th-av., between the hours of 9 and 5.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's clothing, and do all kinds of family sewing, and is willing to assist in care of children. No objection to travel with the family; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 467 2d-av., corner of 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, NEAT, tidy, willing and obliging young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse, laundress, or to do plain sewing; would do housework in a small family; is a person of good moral character and perfectly efficient in the duties of a family domestic. Apply to M. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as waitress and chambermaid, or waitress alone, in a respectable private family; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City reference given. Apply at No. 131 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking perfectly; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Best of City references given. Call at No. 471 6th-av., in the fancy store, between 28th and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as cook, and assist in the washing and ironing; does up linens in style; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry; wages $7. Also a regular chambermaid and waitress; will assist in the washing; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A HOtel or first-class boarding-house, by a woman who understands making all sorts of jellies, pastries, &c.; satisfactory reference given. Inquire until Nov. 1, at No. 314 Mott, near Bleecker-st. None need apply but those who want a good cook, and can afford good wages.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY DESIRES a situation as housekeeper in a first-class hotel or boarding-house; she is competent to take charge and bring up a family of children; can give the best of references both as to respectability and capability. Address D. E., No. 63 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO ACTIVE YOUNG WOMEN, situations as good plain cooks, washers and ironers, or would do general housework in a small family. A girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waiter or nurse and seamstress. They are well recommended. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and to do the fine washing and ironing or plain sewing. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE, smart young woman as good cook, and assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker, and willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 298 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls, the first—a Protestant—as nurse and seamstress, and the other one as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress; the best of City references can be given by both. Call at No. 158 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; she is an excellent washer and ironer. Also, a girl to do chamberwork and waiting. The best City reference, if required. Inquire at No. 196 West 11th-st., corner Greenwich-av., in the girl's last place, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as seamstress and dressmaker; understands her business perfectly; has no objection to do a little chamberwork, or mind children; willing to go into the country or travel with a family. Can be seen at No. 35 3d-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT OF middle age, a situation to take charge of an infant, or the care of one or two children;

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON WEST SIDE OF Broadway, corner of 47th-st., and gore lot in rear; lots east side Broadway, between 57th and 58th sts., and 2 lots 25 feet, fronting 58th-st.; 8 lots east side 11th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.; 4 lots north side 61st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; 4 lots south side 61st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.; 4 lots east side 3d-av., between 46th and 47th sts.; 5 lots west side 3d-av., between 46th and 47th sts.; 2 lots north side 125th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., fronting in rear of same; 4 lots corner 9th-av. and 126th-st., and two adjoining same in 126th-st.; 3 lots south side 126th-st. between 6th and 7th avs., and 3 directly in rear same; 22 lots—16 on north side of 126th-st. and 6 on 8th-av. east side. Inquire of F. and J. E. HEATH, No. 136 Chambers-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFfers for sale a Farm, in the town of Varick, Seneca County, State of New-York, on the banks of the Seneca Lake, 8¾ miles South from Geneva, on the Lake Railroad, and 8½ miles North from the State Agricultural Farm and College containing 241 acres choice wheat land, 50 acres of which is wood land; has good buildings, choice fruit, well watered with never-failing springs.

The farm will be sold at a bargain. Possession given immediately. Terms of payment easy. For full particulars, inquire of JOHN FERGUSON, No. 87 Broad-st., New-York; or to the owner, HUGH CHAPMAN, Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—A first-class, brown-stone front house, 25 by 83, with bath-room and water on second floor, lot 123 feet deep, with two extra lots in the rear in grape-plats, garden, grapery, &c. The house is in good order. The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and accessibility. Can be reached from Wall-st. in 30 minutes, by three ferries. A cheerful and complete home that will not be expensive one; will be sold with or without furniture, or leased to a suitable tenant on very favorable terms. If sold, three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately, or in the Spring, if desired. Apply at No. 94 Second-place, Brooklyn, or to A. J. WELLS, No. 68 Wall-st.

TO LET, AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—THE premises known as "Hampton-place," (former residence of General Scott,) embracing 25 acres of land. The house is large, contains 21 rooms, in good order; gas and water throughout, bath room, &c.; also, new barn and carriage-house, with other necessary out-buildings. Situated in the heart of the town; convenient to churches, depot, &c.; is well adapted for a boarding school, or a gentleman's residence, for which purpose a lease for a term of years would be given. Hourly communication with New-York; time, 50 minutes. Apply to G. B. WHITTLESEY, Real-Estate Broker, No. 211 Broadway, near Depot, Elizabeth, N. J.

DESIRABLE FARM.—TO BE SOLD IMMEDIately, in Middlesex County, New-Jersey, 44 acres of excellent land, with a new and spacious dwelling, and barns, out-houses, &c. 38 acres in a high state of cultivation and 6 acres of wood. Cost of building $3,000, well watered and fenced; within 30 miles of New-York, New-Jersey Railroad. Price about $5,000, and the title will be made very easy. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Fine-st., or of SAMUEL SMITH, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL first-class, four-story, high-basement, brown-stone house, nearly new and in perfect order, located in 20th, between 8th and 9th avs., on high ground and a good neighborhood. Will be sold low, or exchanged for a place in the country, near the City, worth from $6,000 to $8,000; the balance can remain on bond and mortgage. For further information, inquire at No. [illegible]-st., of Mr. LYNES.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MOD ern three-story brick houses, with basement and parlors, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., to complete order. Property situated next to corner South 5th and [illegible]-sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE—A FARM SITUATED IN THE TOWN of New-Windsor, Orange Co., within 4¾ miles of Newburg and one mile of Vail's Gate depôt; it is in a high state of cultivation, well fenced, and a never-failing stream running right through it. It contains 120 acres of land, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River. For particulars, inquire of JOHN WILLIAMSON, No. 58½ Division-st.

TO LET—LOFTS IN PARK-PLACE AND MURRAY-STREET.—The lofts of store No. 15 Park-place, running through to No. 12 Murray-st., 25 feet by 150; also the lofts of store No. 10 Murray-st., 25 feet by 75, adjoining, which can be connected with the lofts of No. 12 Murray-st. if desired. Apply to HURLBUT, VAN VALKENBURGH & CO., No. 15 Park-place.

WANTED—A HOUSE, PARTLY FURNISHED, by an experienced housekeeper; rent to be paid in boarding, with the privilege of taking a few select boarders; location pleasant, between 10th and 25th sts., 4th and 8th avs. Persons who respect the Sabbath will address HOUSE, Box No. 182 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A country residence, pleasantly situated on the main street of the village of Plainfield, N. J., with about 10 acres of land. The house is in complete order, having recently been painted, and the outbuildings are all in good order. Possession immediately or in the Spring. Apply to W. F. HAVEMEYER, No. 44 Wall-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, an excellent three-story and basement house, No. 72 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, being a most eligible situation. The house is in thorough repair, having been occupied till last week by the owner. Apply to W. MACKEY, House Agent, No. 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY—FOUR BLOCKS from the ferry, commanding a prospect of the bay and gardens, a three-story brick house, No. 65 Hudson-st., with all modern improvements; hot and cold water, three rooms, &c. Possession given immediately. Apply to Mr. BOYLE, opposite the premises.

COUNTRY STORE, &c.—WANTED A COUNtry store within about 50 miles of New York. Also, in connection with above, a dwelling with 10 to 15 acres of land, having such a place to sell on reasonable terms may address, stating terms, location, &c., H. H. W., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 304 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., finished with all the modern improvements, and on one of the best sites in the City. Inquire of GEO. I. HAMILTON, No. 180 East 21st-st., or on the premises, from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M.

NEW HOUSES TO LET—NOS. 203, 205 AND 207 East 19th-st., well dried and in complete order, with the modern improvements, three-stories, high stoops, iron balconies, &c. Also the lower parts of Nos. 187 and 201, same block; keys in No. 209. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

FOR SALE.—HOUSES AND LOT NEAR SIXTH-av. in 27th-st., or would exchange for lots in New-York.

TO LEASE—Lots on 28th-st., near 6th-av., on 2d-av., 26th and 39th sts., for short terms.
RICHARD AMERMAN, No. 1,021 Broadway.

UPPER HALF OF THE ELEGANT BRICK House, No. 14 Lee-av., Williamsburg, with basement, 7 rooms and 6 pantries, to let at $150 per annum. Also, No. 144 South 9th-st., rent $500 per annum. S. COCKCROFT, No. 79 South 7th-st., or No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND Garden on Brooklyn Heights, brown-stone front, all modern improvements; a first-class residence in every respect. For card of admission and terms apply to DAVID RAIT, Jeweler, No. 405 Broadway, up stairs.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 422 PACIFIC-STREET, Brooklyn. Furniture for sale, if desired. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises, or of D. VREDENBURGH, No. 257 State-st., or No. 6 Beaver-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN TWENTY-second-st., a few doors east of 4th-av., to a private family only, 3-story, 20 rooms deep, and in perfect order. To see the house, apply to R. C. REED, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—PART OF MODERN HOUSE NO. 251 West 34th-st., second floor, two large rooms, pantries, bath, gas-fixtures, &c., one room in third story, and rear basement, all in first-rate order. Rent low to a small American family.

TO LET—IN ASTORIA, FROM OCTOBER 1, A house, desirable as a Winter residence. It is within a few minutes' walk of the ferry, has 12 rooms, water, furnace and gas, and a stable attached. Terms moderate. Apply to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 57 Gold-st.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY BROWN stone house No. 322 Henry-st., Brooklyn; gas, heaters and water complete, at a low rent until 1st of May. Inquire at No. 356 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, or No. 99 Bowery, New-York.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 329 Broadway, New-York.

ILLINOIS FARMS.—TWO IMPROVED FARMS, of 160 acres each, all good land, near Joliet, with good buildings and fences, to exchange for real estate or merchandise. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

TO LET—TWO SMALL NEW BRICK HOUSES ON 126th-st., near 2d-av., containing all the modern improvements, arranged to be economically heated. Rent to good tenants only $300 per annum. Apply at No. 397 4th-st., near the Bowery.

TO LET—THE LARGE 3½ STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 243 9th-av., containing 13 rooms in excellent order, with gas fixtures, Croton water and bath rooms; rent low to a good tenant; possession immediately. Inquire at No. 245 9th-av., corner 26th-st.

TO LET CHEAP—A CARRIAGE HOUSE WELL fitted up, room for four horses and two or three carriages, in 46th-st., near 7th-av., for one or eight years. Inquire at the Coal Office, 46th-st., or of J. C. FULLER, Warren-st.

TO LET—A SUITE OF TWO OR MORE ROOMS, IF required, on the second floor; also, two on fourth floor, with ample closet room, and every convenience for a family, or for gentlemen, at No. 52 East 16th-st. Ecferences required.

DESK ROOM WANTED IMMEDIATELY in an Insurance office, lawoffice, or counting room. Business quiet and respectable. Address DESK, Box No. 102 *Times* office.

TO LET.—THE THIRD FLOOR AND BACK PARlor, if wanted, of house in Mansfield-place, West 51st-st., near 8th-av., with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 3 Nassau-st., room No. 2.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 158 West 26th-st.; gas, bath, &c. Will be let only to a small family; rent moderate, and possession given immediately. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE DOUBLE-HOUSE NO. 45 GROVE-st., suitable for a hotel or extensive boarding-house. Also to let the modern four-story house No. 3 Perry-st. Apply to E. BLOOMER, No. 208 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 121 Varick-st., furnished, consisting of four rooms, either separate or together, with water-closets, bath, hot and cold water. Will be rented very low for the Winter.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY OF THE MODern two-story attic house No. 19 Vandewater-st. Desirable apartments for a respectable family. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE ENGLISH basement, No. 6 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., with four stories and basement, in complete order, with all the modern improvements and gas-fixtures throughout, and marble stairs, &c. Terms moderate. Apply at the office of J. G. DU BOIS & CO., No. 306 West 30th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, STONE-FRONT, high-stoop house, No. 46 West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Apply on the premises, or at 76 Pine-st.

AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 197 ACRES for sale in Orange County, in a thickly settled agricultural section, 3½ miles from depôt. Good buildings, fruit, [illegible], soil, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—IN HOUSE NO. 17 CORNELIA-ST. four or five rooms, consisting of two basement rooms and two rooms on first floor, all in first-rate repair.

WANTED—IN HOBOKEN, FOR A GENTLEMAN and his wife, an unfurnished apartment, consisting of four or five rooms. Address Box No. 2,340 Post-Office.

TO LET—A PART OF A HOUSE, TO A SMALL family, in West 21st-st. Rent from $275 to $450. Address J. F. G., Box No. 2,920 Post-Office.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE OFFICE FOR A DOCtor to let, possession given immediately, at No. 208 West 30th-st. Inquire on the premises.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE PERMAnent arrangement can be made for choice rooms in a very fine house with first-class board, by calling at No. 411 4th-st., (Albion-place,) from 2 to 3, or 7 to 8 P. M. only. Private family. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentlemen, desiring handsome accommodations, with every comfort and convenience, will find them at No. 105 West 14th-st.; the family private, and the situation unsurpassed.

BOARDING—PARLOR AND BEDROOM, WITH pantries attached, on second floor, for a gentleman and wife; also, rooms for two or three single gentlemen. Gas, bath, &c. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at No. 189 East 15th-st.

BOARDING—THE SECOND OR THIRD FLOOR to let with board, unfurnished; also, a parlor and bedroom on the first floor, furnished; will be let to a gentleman and lady, or a single gentleman. Family private. Apply at No. 132 Lexington-av., corner 29th-st.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS FOR A gentleman and his wife, or for single gentlemen; also, a room for one or two single gentlemen, on the fourth floor, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms for a gentleman and wife, and one suitable for a single gentleman, can be obtained at No. 44 West 23d-st., near 5th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board in a private family; gas and bath in the house; references exchanged; at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH OR without board, at No. 863 Broadway, fourth house above Union-square, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTINS, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR ONE OR TWO gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife. A handsome furnished room, second story, at No. 83 Sands-st.; first-class brown-stone house, well ventilated and warmed in season, most healthy location, about six minutes from the ferry: terms moderate; family small; no children.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated in a private family. Location convenient to Wall and Fulton Ferries. Address G., Box No. 2,333 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE large room on second floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHERE there is only one other boarder. Two steady, single gentlemen will find a good home at No. 8 Wooster-st., near Canal-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife desire furnished rooms, with board, in a respectable private family, occupying a modern built house in a desirable neighborhood. Address, stating terms and full particulars, C. F. C., Box 975 Post-Office.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT FAMILY, RESiding in a pleasant part of South Brooklyn, within about half a mile of Wall-st. or South ferries, would let two rooms, to single gentlemen only, with full board. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Gas, bath, and furnace in the house. The best references required. Address Box No. 2,407 New-York Post-Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A four-story brown-stone house, in a fashionable locality up town, is desirous of renting the entire second floor, elegantly furnished, to a gentleman and wife, or a small family, with full board. Dinner at 6. Parties wishing the comforts of a home, will address Box No. 4,210 New-York Post-Office.

EARLY DINNERS UP TOWN.—GENTLEmen and families can have their meals, with a choice from the "bills of fare," embracing every seasonable luxury, with dinners from 2 o'clock to 7, at low rates, by the day or week, at the Blancard House, Broadway and 12th-st. French spoken.

MURRAY HILL—PRIVATE BOARD.—A SUITE of elegantly-furnished rooms on second floor, to let to a family of first-class boarders or three single gentlemen; unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 26 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

A FEW DOUBLE ROOMS FOR FAMILIES or single gentlemen, with full board; also, meals without rooms, embracing a choice of every seasonable luxury on the bills of fare. Dinners from 2 o'clock to 7 o'clock, at low rates by the week, at the Blancard House, Broadway and 12th-st. Spanish spoken.

I HAVE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR A PARTY of gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, in a private boarding-house, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. References exchanged. Dinner at 6. Apply No. 70 Willow-st., Brooklyn, within 4 minutes walk from Wall or Fulton Ferries.

TWO GENTLEMEN DESIRING A COMFORTABLE home for the Winter, can have a large nicely furnished parlor, with grate, for $5 per week; or, if they require partial board, $10. The house has all the modern improvements. Location West side, below 44th-st. Address HARRIS, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

NO. 36 TENTH-STREET—BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES.—Two handsome rooms to let with board, to desirable parties, in the above first-class house. Also, a room suitable for one or two single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

WANTED—BOARD FOR TWO GENTLEMEN AND their wives in a private family where the comforts of a home can be had. Parties having the requisite accommodations on, or below 14th-st., will address, for this week MYRTLE, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

SUITES OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, at No. 19 Union-square; also, single rooms: house has been newly furnished, and has all the modern improvements; one of the most beautiful locations in the City. Best of references given and required.

AN ENTIRE FLOOR OF A FIRST-CLASS private house in one of the most central and pleasant locations in the City, will be let to a party of gentlemen; the rooms would be let separately if desired. Address R. A. C., Union-square Post-Office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, either together or single, to families or single gentlemen. Reference given and required. Dine at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

TO LET—A PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT room, to a gentleman and lady, or two gentlemen; also, a room for a gentleman, with or without board, at No. 5 Brevoort-place.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET IN A DEsirable location, with board: convenient to the different stage and car lines; gas, water, bath, &c. No. 253 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

ROOMS TO RENT WITH BOARD IN A first-class house, all the modern improvements, at No. 27 Washington-square. References given and required.

TO LET—IN A FEW DAYS, TWO MOST DESIRable parlors and bedrooms, and two single rooms, at No. 37 East 16th-st., two doors from Union-square. Suitable reference will be exchanged.

NO. 120 NINTH-STREET.—A FURNISHED parlor and bedroom to let to gentlemen only; breakfast if desired; the situation is very desirable, being a few houses west of Broadway; references exchanged.

NOS. 1 AND 3 MONROE-STREET, NEAR CATHARINE-STREET—Furnished rooms to let with board to gentlemen with their wives, or single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

ST. JOHN'S PARK HOTEL—CORNER OF Hudson and Laight sts., has rooms to let from $2 to $6 per week. Restaurant attached to the house.

DANCING.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open. Pupils can join at any time. Gent's Evening Class, Mondays and Thursdays. Saturday evening Class will commence Nov. 20. Soirées given as usual.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.
During his European tour of this season, Mr. Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar dances of Poland and Hungary, so popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced at the earliest moment of the present season. Circulars may be had at either Academy.

MR. CHARRUAND'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 54 East 13th-st.—is now open for the season. Pupils can commence at any time on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, and 3½ P. M. for ladies, Misses and masters. TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 8, evening, for gentlemen. To commence 2d November.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—TWO LADIES' PONIES to Winter for their moderate use. Also, ten carriage horses to board. Accommodations good. Charges from $6 to $8 per month. For reference and particulars, address ACKERMAN & HOLLAND, Fishkill, N. Y.

FAST HORSES.—TROTTING TEAM DAMON and PYTHIAS will be sold at auction on FRIDAY, Oct. 29, at Eclipse Course. The above team will show 2:40 together at time of sale.

ABSOLUTE RELIANCE.
BANKERS, NO. 9 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 6 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	Also, on	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

PAST-DUE COLLECTIONS.

JOHNSTON & McDOWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Louisville, Ky.,
Collect claims throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, through reliable correspondents.
NEW-YORK REFERENCES.—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Hewitt & Co., and Thompson Brothers.
Mr. Johnston will remain in New-York a month, during which time communications left with Hewitt & Co. will be promptly attended to in person.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

GEORGE BUTLER,
COLLECTION AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
Galveston, Texas.
Notes, Drafts or Accounts collected throughout the State of Texas, and remittances promptly made.
REFERENCES.—New-York—Moses Taylor & Co., J. H. Brewer & Co., W. G. Lane & Co., Henry Sneiden & Co., Neilson, Wardwell & Co., L. H. Frothingham, Esq., J. D. Scott & Co., Brewer & Caldwell, Ritter, Phelps & Co.
Office in New-York, No. 21 Warren-st.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

NOTICE.—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN, SS.—At a special term of the District Court of the United States of America, for the District of Wisconsin, begun and held, according to law, at the City of Milwaukee, in said District of Wisconsin, on the first Monday, being the 6th day of September, A. D., 1858, present the Hon. Andrew G. Miller, Judge of said Court, presiding. On the twenty-fourth day of the said term, to wit: on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1858, the following proceedings were had, to wit: Edwin Ludlow against The Watertown and Madison Railroad Company, David W. Jones, Secretary of State, of the State of Wisconsin; the Dane County Bank, the Bank of Watertown, Sebre Howard, and Charles Howard—In Equity.—The Marshal having paid into Court eight hundred and seventy-seven dollars and nine cents, the net proceeds of the sale of the Watertown and Madison Railroad, made in pursuance of a decree of this Court on foreclosure of a mortgage given by said Company to the complainant, as security for three hundred and forty bonds of one thousand dollars each, given by said Company to complainant in trust for the holders of said bonds. It is thereupon ordered by the Court, that the said proceeds of sale will be distributed by this Court to and among the parties entitled thereto, on presentation of said bonds on Monday the 8th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day. And that this order be published by six daily advertisements in the Milwaukee *News*, and in the New-York *Times*. A true copy. Attest,
J. M. MILLER, Clerk.

FOR INVESTMENT—WE OFFER FOR SALE $250,000 of the 10 per cent. Semi-annual Coupon Bonds of the City of Dubuque, Iowa. Said bonds are issued pursuant to provisions of the Code of Iowa," the acts of the Legislature, under the City Charter and resolution of the Common Council of the City of Dubuque. Every possible precaution has been taken to render the bonds valid and to insure the punctual payment of both interest and principal. Apart from the strict conformity to the statutes and Code of Iowa, the City Charter, and the special vote of the people, there are private contracts of the very strongest character entered into by the City of Dubuque, which would make it a very simple process to enforce the payment of these bonds, by immediately levying upon the public or private property in the city, in the case of default. The contracts and the issue of bonds have been carefully examined by Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., Thaddeus H. Lane, Esq., and Messrs. Choate and Barnes, and pronounced legal and binding in the very strongest manner. These bonds compare favorably with Bank, State, Insurance and Railroad Stocks as an investment, and are not excelled by any as a safe security. The bonds offered consist of 125 of $1,000 each, and 250 of $500 each.

Pamphlets, with particulars as regards the finances of Dubuque, and the abundant means for promptly paying the interest and principal of the indebtedness of the city, can be had on application to us by mail or otherwise.
MORSE & COMPANY,
Nos. 49 Wall and 41 William sts., New-York.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, } SUPERIOR COURT, August Term, 1858.
Upon the complaint of the Bank Commissioners of said State, this Court hath appointed FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, of Danbury, and WILLIAM A. JUDD, of Bethel, Receivers of the Hatters' Bank, of said Bethel, and hath limited and appointed till the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858, for the creditors of said Bank to present their claims against the same to said Receivers, and all claims not presented within the time so limited will be debarred.
Test. AMOS S. TREAT, Clerk.
The undersigned hereby give notice to the creditors of the Hatters' Bank to present their claims against the same to the Receivers, at the Sign-House of the said Bank, in Bethel, in said Fairfield County, pursuant to the above decree, on or before the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858.
FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, } Receivers.
WILLIAM A. JUDD, }

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, (No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar.) NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.
THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees, JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA—Where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange there is purchased for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, October 11, 1858.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five dollars per share on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 1st November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. until that date. By order
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. Co., 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1858.
INTEREST NOTICE.—ALL UNPAID COUPONS due on and prior to Oct. 1, 1857, of Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, will be paid on presentation at this office. JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

NASSAU BANK.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 23, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this bank, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Nov. 9. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 9th November, inclusive. F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, 2d day of November next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK ELECTION.—THE ANnual election for Directors and for Inspectors of the succeeding annual election, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, Nov. 1, 1858, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 2 P. M. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1858.
INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Second Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1 next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three per cent. will be paid by the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company through their Treasurer at the Chemical Bank, on the 1st of November next. The books of the Company will close on the 24th inst., until that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—New-York, Oct. 23, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that this Company is prepared to pay all its obligations now due, on demand. Holders of the same are requested to present them without delay.
J. N. PERKINS.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the bonds of this Company will present for payment the interest warrants, due Nov. 1, 1858, to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 43 Wall-st., (Jauncey Court,) New-York City.

THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK have declared a dividend of three and a-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of November next. By order of the Board.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

$3,500 WANTED.—THE ABOVE SUM IS wanted for one year, on a good note, and amply secured, collaterally, by stock that pays a large dividend. Address J., Box No. 3,504 lower Post-Office.

FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS, GROCERS' and iron paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.) Collections made throughout the United States and Canada.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.—ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.—The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Comptroller of the State of New-York to receive subscriptions for the Capital Stock of the ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, hereby give notice that they will attend for the purpose at the office of said Company, No. 5 Nassau-st., (under the Continental Bank,) on the 8th day of November next, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. each day.
ABRAHAM R. VAN NEST,
W. T. HOOPER,
RALPH READ,
HERMAN MANOUSE.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO., No. 37 William-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A half per cent. (2½) on the capital stock of this Company, has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Nov. 4. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.
GEO. C. SCHWACOFER, Secretary.

OFFICE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON R. R. CO., CINCINNATI, Oct. 27, 1858.
HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company are requested to present for payment the Coupons due Nov. 1, 1858, to FRANK S. BOND, at No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.
S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, President.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1858.
BANKERS AND OTHERS HOLDING COUpons of New-York Central Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, are requested to leave them with Transfer Clerk, in order that checks may be filled up in advance and delay avoided.

$1,000—A GOOD FIRST MORTGAGE on property worth double the amount, for sale at a discount of over $100, as the money must be raised. Address S. X., Box No. 104 *Times* Office, for four days. Half of the above will be received in good groceries and liquors.

ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1858.—The annual election for Directors, and Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking Office, on TUESDAY, Nov. 2, 1858. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons of the 1st mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1867 will be paid on and after Nov. 1, 1858, at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

GASLIGHT STOCKS, PAYING TEN PER cent. dividends, for sale by
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.
Notes and Drafts collected throughout America.

TEXAS FUNDS WANTED.—NOTES OR drafts payable in Galveston or Houston. Apply to GEO. BUTLER, at Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, ON THE Bonds of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, will be paid by the Bank of America on and after that date.

STOCKS AND BONDS PURCHASED AND sold for cash, at the Brokers' Board, on Commission. Notes and drafts collected throughout America.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.

$1,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on improved City property. Apply to JOHN F. GRAY, No. 41 Park-row, (*Times* Building.)

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL kinds of Merchandise. Watches bought and sold. No. 3

City Intelligence.

The Thirtieth-street Tragedy.

The body of FRANCIS A. GOULDY was removed on Wednesday night at 8 o'clock to the premises of Mr. MASARTE, the undertaker, No. 149 Eighth-avenue. Yesterday morning at 9 it was taken to Greenwood Cemetery, only one carriage, containing an uncle of the deceased, the undertaker, and sexton of the Thirty-fourth-street Methodist Church, being in attendance. There were no religious services either at the house or at the grave.

Mr. GOULDY, Sen., remains much in the same condition as described yesterday. During yesterday he was rational at intervals, and repeated his questions as to how he was injured, and who had injured him. Direct answers were waived by his friends, and he soon relapsed into a state of unconsciousness. There is no prospect whatever of his recovery.

Mrs. GOULDY is slightly improved in her condition, and her physicians entertain hopes of her ultimate recovery, though she will wear the marks of her injuries, and suffer from some of their consequences, probably, as long as she lives.

The boy NATHANIEL is rapidly sinking. The doctors consider his case hopeless.

CHEESE, the little fellow of five years of age, is in a precarious state, a portion of the skull being driven in upon the brain. Still, he rallied yesterday, and possibly may recover.

Of the servant girls at the City Hospital, JOHANNA SULLIVAN, is still living, but pronounced by the attending surgeons to be beyond recovery. Her death is hourly expected. ELIZABETH CASS is improving, and able to converse with freedom. She will, in all probability, be able to leave her bed in a few days.

The house in Thirtieth-street where the terrible scenes were enacted, is surrounded by a large crowd, but a detachment of the Twentieth Ward Police are stationed to prevent any unauthorized person from entering the house, or even ascending the steps. Admission is only obtainable through the basement door, the knocker of which is muffled. The Rev. Mr. CRAWFORD, pastor of the Thirty-fourth-street Methodist Church, was yesterday in attendance, together with Drs. HARMON and SEWALL.

The Rev. Mr. CRAWFORD, who was well acquainted with young GOULDY, corroborates the statements that have been made respecting his peculiar habits and disposition. He was a coward, and from a boy was afraid of boys half his age and size. He never looked any one straight in the face, but always dropped his eyes while speaking or being spoken to. He was revengeful, obstinate and morose. In intellectual qualities he was below mediocrity. The secretiveness of his disposition was eminently noticeable to all his friends. He was slow and heavy in his movements, and as a boy, took very little part in the sports of his companions. The motive, or impulse, that urged him to the commission of the deed, will probably ever remain a mystery.

The Boy Gouldy—Dangers of Keeping Deadly Weapons.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reading your valuable paper this morning my attention and feelings have very naturally been almost absorbed by the startling details of the terrible tragedy in Thirtieth-street. In your editorial remarks you seem to be impressed with the idea that young GOULDY had weapons of death in his possession. He must therefore have long before conceived the dreadful purpose, and deliberately planned in cool blood the awful deed.

I cannot coincide in your views; it appears to me the evidence does not show that he was of a vindictive spirit, or that, if he were, that he had any occasion to revenge himself in this awful manner; but it does appear that he was subject to turns of sudden passion. In this instance, having been chided for his wrong doing, it appears to me he has gone to his room, and, goaded by a sudden gust of passion, has seized the weapons *which were at hand* and in a frenzy set about his work of death, and probably did not contemplate suicide until he saw what he had done, when with the rapidity of thought he concluded to put an end to his own existence.

Now, Mr. Editor, it appears to me the great and startling evil developed by this tragedy, and which I fear is becoming far more common than the public is aware of, is the practice of our young men keeping in their rooms and carrying about their persons weapons of death, intending them merely as weapons for self-defence, but which in a sudden gust of passion, or to revenge a fancied wrong, or to defend themselves from a slight assault, they are tempted to use in such a way as to bring ruin upon themselves or upon others.

I hope the Press will avail itself of this dreadful tragedy, so to speak out on this subject, as to impress upon the minds of this community the enormity of this evil and be the means of producing a salutary reform. W. T.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1858.

The Alleged Murder in a Broadway Gambling House.

CONTINUATION OF THE INQUIRY—ADJOURNMENT OF THE CASE UNTIL THURSDAY NEXT.

The examination upon the charge of murder preferred against ROBT. S. WILLIS, proprietor of the gambling-house No. 581 Broadway, was resumed yesterday, before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Tombs.

Catharine Mulhearn, the complainant, was further cross-examined by Mr. Busteed, and testified as follows: Henry, the colored man, was scrubbing the wall as I came down stairs, about five o'clock in the morning; I heard the altercation between Mr. Willis and a man in the entry-way; there is a store on the first floor of the building, with windows in the rear; from these windows the cistern can be seen; I was never in the store, and don't know what kind of a store it is; I have seen head-dresses there and women at work; the women had free access to the yard; the store is opened between seven and eight o'clock in the morning; there is a door leading from the store into an entry, and a door thence leading into the yard; some children of the women who keep the store passed through the yard to their play-ground in the rear.

The entire testimony of the complainant, including her direct and cross-examination, was read over to her, and she affixed her mark to it.

Justice CONNOLLY said he would send for the sister of the witness in order to prove that the latter told the former of the murder previous to her arrest by Mr. WILLIS upon a charge of larceny, thereby rebutting the allegation that the complaint was made to gratify a revengeful feeling.

Mr. BUSTEED said he was willing to admit such evidence on the part of the sister, without her being called.

Justice CONNOLLY thought the admission would not answer the purpose as well as the living testimony. He would await the arrival of the District-Attorney before proceeding further.

After about an hour, a note was handed to the magistrate from District-Attorney BLUNT announcing that he was officially engaged elsewhere.

A conversation, very much in the nature of an uncomely wrangle, then occurred between Mr. BUSTEED and the Justice in regard to the further detention of the witness CATHARINE MULHEARN—the former stating that a charge of perjury would be brought against her, and that she should be detained. The Judge said he would guarantee her appearance to answer the complaint.

Mr. BUSTEED desired that Mrs. ROCKLIFF should be put upon the stand; but the Justice decided that her conduct in volunteering to contradict the witness MULHEARN had rendered her an improper person to give testimony. He refused, therefore, to allow her to be called.

Henry Clark, the colored waiter, was next examined, and testified that he was in the employ of Mr. Willis on the night of the 15th of September; that he sat up until three or four o'clock and saw several gentlemen in the parlor whose names he did not know; they talked and read the newspapers, but did not drink; he got up at about nine o'clock the next morning.

Being cross-examined by Mr. BUSTEED, witness said he had been locked up for about a week in the City Prison, but that no one, except his sister, had been to see him. He said he did not wash the lower hall on the morning when CATHERINE MULHEARN went away—nor had he ever washed it in his life; she never spoke to him about it, nor did he ever tell her, in reply to any inquiries, to mind her own business. He saw no blood in the lower entry-way or on the wall,—nor did he hear any noise or disturbance in the night or on the morning referred to. He did not know what business was carried on in the house, but believed that part of it was let to lodgers.

Ann Mulhearn testified that she had occasionally visited her sister Catharine while living at the house of Willis; and that her sister told her that a man had been murdered in the house, and showed her the marks of blood near the cistern and upon the wall at the right of the entry. She wanted to go to the City Hall and make complaint, but was deterred by the witness on the ground that she would involve herself in trouble by so doing. It was on account of this murder, and of the fact that the house was a gambling house, that her sister left—with her full assent. Witness said she had talked of this matter frequently to Judge CONNOLLY, Judge Stuart, Mr. Duffy, her brother and other persons—how often she could not say. She was now under arrest on a charge of theft, and had been bailed out by Mr. Casey of the Custom-House.

This closed the testimony,—but the Judge said the names of some other witnesses had been mentioned to him and he would not therefore now dismiss the case, although thus far nothing had been shown sufficient to detain the accused. He accordingly adjourned the inquiry until Thursday next at 12 o'clock M.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair. A message was received from the Mayor vetoing a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to carry out the resolution adopted by the Common Council in 1857, ordering a Hose carriage to be built for Hose Company No. 50. The grounds on which the Mayor returned the resolution without his approval, were that there are now more Hose carriages than are required by the Department, and that if a carriage is required by No. 50, they can have one from those already built.

A report in favor of giving a new carriage to Hose Company No. 11 and No. 61, was received and laid over, as was a report in favor of rebuilding the carriage of Hose Company No. 14.

Aldermen CLANCY desired to ask when the Committee on Railroads would report on the subject of running small cars on the Hudson River Railroad within the City limits. He considered it a matter of considerable importance to the people of that portion of the City, so much so that he had presented a written consent from the Company to run the small cars, in accordance with the City ordinance. He would favor any measure by which the object desired might be accomplished.

Aldermen BOOLE said he had not yet succeeded in getting a quorum together, but he would endeavor to report as soon as possible, either for or against the road.

Alderman TUCKER made a motion to the effect that the Committee be requested to report on Monday next; but after some additional debate he withdrew it, and the matter remained with the Committee as before.

The Board then adjourned to Monday evening next.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Thursday, the President, C. H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

A petition was presented by M. Jules Vieunot, for permission to erect public urinals at his own expense. Referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

A petition was received from the Directors of the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital, asking for an appropriation of $5,000 for the year 1858. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

A petition for a new engine for Adriatic Company No. 31, was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

A resolution in relation to the appointment of an Inspector for the iron railing around Tompkins-square, was laid over.

A resolution to remove a sunken vessel from the foot of Fortieth-street, North River, was laid over.

It was moved to fence vacant lots on the northwest corner of Thirty-fifth-street, Fourth-avenue. Referred to Committee on Public Health.

A resolution, that Corlears-street at its intersection with Water-street, (as well as Water-street,) be regulated and paved under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

The usual election resolutions were passed in concurrence with the Board of Aldermen, as to the appointment of Inspectors.

Several reports were laid over.

After an ineffectual attempt to adopt an ordinance in relation to the Street Department, which was then made the special order for the 15th of next month, the Board adjourned to Monday next.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met in secret session at 2 P. M., yesterday, the President in the Chair.

An invitation was received from a Committee of the New-York Academy of Medicine inviting the Commissioners to join them in an inquiry they are about to make into the sanitary condition of the City. It was referred to the Committee on Discipline.

Resolutions were adopted calling upon the Captains to report the names of 50 citizens in each Precinct, who will act as special patrolmen on election day,—and informing the Board of Supervisors, in answer to an inquiry, that no assessments have ever been levied by the Commissioners upon any of the subordinates for any purpose whatever.

The Board adjourned to Saturday at 3 o'clock.

THE SANITARY COMMITTEE.—The Committee of the Senate on the sanitary condition of the City, reassembled on Thursday in the Library of the City Hall. Dr. BULKLEY tesified that the improper construction of dwellings, and the absence of ventilation, were removable causes of mortality. Doctors ROCKWELL and JAMES R. WOOD were of opinion that smallpox and yellow fever were liable to be introduced to the City from Quarantine. Small-pox might be eradicated by proper preventive arrangements, including the enforcement of vaccination. These gentlemen were unanimous in their recommendation of a sanitary medical police. In reply to the Committee, they stated that infant mortality is very great in this City, and that it may be attributed to the greater prevalence of Summer complaints in this locality than elsewhere.

The Committee adjourned to Friday.

Sea and Ship News.

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.—Letters from New-Orleans, dated the 21st, state that the order for the delivery of the California mail to the new Tehuantepec Mail Steamer (the *Quaker City*) had been received from the Postmaster-General, and that everything was in readiness for the departure of that steamer on the 27th inst. A large number of passengers had applied to go by her, but the agents declined to receive only a limited number, and no females until they had received advices of the completeness of all the arrangements for their accommodation in crossing. The Company have contracted with Captain BUNKER to proceed to Ventosa with the requisite launches for the transport of passengers from the road terminus to the steamer. The steamer of the Pacific Mail Company from Panama receives the passengers and mails by this route at Acapulco, to which port they are conveyed by a steamer specially detailed for the purpose. Acapulco is about one day's steaming from Ventosa. The iron steamer *Suchil*, intended for conveying passengers up the Coatzacoalcos River, has probably arrived at her destination.

THE COLLINS STEAMERS.—The frequent rumors which have been put in circulation, to the effect that the Panama Railroad Company were negotiating for the purchase of these vessels for some use in connection with the California passenger trade, we are authorized to state, are *wholly without foundation*. This may be considered as settling, once for all, the stories put afloat on that subject.

GREAT TROTTING—THE BEST TIME EVER MADE.—On the Union Course, yesterday, the celebrated horse *Ethan Allen*, in a stallion trotting match with 100-pound wagons, accomplished the mile in two minutes and 28 seconds. The stake was $2,000. This is the best time ever made. *Flora Temple* once trotted a mile in the same time, but with a skeleton gig. The *George M. Pitcher*, which was entered yesterday, trotted his mile in two minutes and 35 seconds. Over 5,000 persons were present to witness the race and a large amount of money changed hands.—*Ethan Allen* being the favorite from the start.

TOSSED BY A LOCOMOTIVE.—A woman, who subsequently proved to be CATHARINE BRADLEY, was yesterday afternoon walking on the Harlem Railroad track, near Fifty-first-street, when a train came along and threw her several feet into the air, landing her on the side of the track. She was dangerously injured, and removed to her residence, in Fifty-third-street. She was intoxicated, and, instead of heeding the blowing of the whistle, stopped still in the centre of the track.

THE INDICTED OFFICIALS.—Yesterday, JAMES MCCLAVE, Surveyor, one of the indicted City officials, who was not present on Tuesday when bail was taken in the other cases, appeared before Recorder BARNARD and was admitted to bail in the prescribed sum, $2,500. Mr. DRYER, another of the indicted, is yet to be heard from.

WORTHLESS BILLS.—A young man, yesterday, succeeded in disposing of a roll of bills of the Warbeck Bank of Nebraska, an institution which never had any real existence, at the store of Mrs. ISAACS, No. 5 Division-street, for which he purchased two mantillas worth $34. The Police are after him.

FATAL FALL.—DANIEL VERNON, an Irish laborer, residing at the corner of Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first-street, yesterday fell down a flight of stairs at his residence, while intoxicated, and was instantly killed. Coroner HILLS held an inquest on the body, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

[Advertisement.]

☞ 2,900 Physicians now use them in their practice.

The Brandreth Pills remove, in an almost imperceptible manner, all noxious accumulations, and purify and invigorate the blood; and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience. Being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger; their effects are as certain as they are salutary. They are daily and safely administered in infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances. They do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health.

Our race is subject to a redundancy of vitiated bile, and it is as dangerous as it is prevalent; but Brandreth's Pills afford an invaluable and efficient protection. By their occasional use, we prevent the collection of those impurities which, when in sufficient quantities, cause so much danger to the body's health. They soon cure liver complaint, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, pain in the head, heartburn, pain in the breastbone, sudden faintness and costiveness; twenty-nine hundred conscientious physicians use them in their practice, to the exclusion of other purgatives. The first letter of their value is yet scarcely appreciated. When they are better known sudden death and continued sickness will be of the past. Let those who know them speak right out in their favor.

Principal Brandrethian Office, No. 294 Canal-street, Brandreth Building.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Sufferers from Bilious Fever can rely on this medicine as a sure and speedy antidote. Thousands in every land have proved their efficacy. They are the first, best and only cure.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

The Grand National Horse Fair at the Eclipse Course.

LAST DAY—THURSDAY.

The proceedings, yesterday, commenced with a final examination of the stock entered for premiums, which occupied some time, and excited much interest, as all the candidates were paraded in front of the stand, and their names and pedigrees announced. Next came the incompleted trial of speed, from the previous day, for horses that had never trotted in public in 2:45, of which it will be remembered *Kate Smith* won the first and second heats and *Moses Taylor* the third, leaving the races unfinished.

Yesterday morning the following answered the roll call: *Moses Taylor*, *Kate Smith*, *Mocking Bird* and *Frank Temple*. We will therefore now proceed with the

FOURTH HEAT.—At starting *Mocking Bird* was first, *Moses* second, *Frank* third, and *Kate* fourth in position, getting away, after one or two feints, in good style. At the turn *Mocking Bird* went up, and *Moses* followed by *Frank* passed, but *Moses* almost immediately broke. *Frank* having the second place, and *Kate* the third, taking the back stretch, *Kate* obtained the lead through *Frank's* going up at the half mile. At the half mile *Moses* and *Kate* lapped, *Frank* dropping into the rear. At the upper turn *Moses* obtained the lead, *Kate* second, (whipping,) and *Frank* closing up. *Kate* tried in vain to collar *Moses*, but failing dropped back, *Moses* continuing the lead, with *Frank* close in his wake. Making the home stretch, all the whips were employed. *Moses*, however, continued his lead, whilst *Frank*, persevering, obtained second place, *Kate* third, *Mocking Bird* fourth. Time—half mile 1:16, mile 2:36.

FIFTH HEAT.—*Frank*, *Moses* and *Kate* came to the score, and got off pretty well together, *Moses* leading at the turn—but making the back stretch broke again and again, enabling *Frank* to close with him, but the latter going up *Moses* again obtained the lead—the bay mare running; making the home stretch they were all together when *Frank* went up to *Moses*, who had a strong lead, but the former going off his legs at the distance, *Moses* came home an easy winner of the heat and race in 2:36; half mile 1:18.

RECAPITULATION.

A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 58.)—Free for all horses that have never trotted in public in 2:45. Mile heats in harness, best three in five, for a prize of $150.

Moses Taylor	1	4	1	1	1
Frank Temple	4	2	2	2	2
Kate Smith	1	1	3	3	4
Mocking Bird	5	5	5	4	3
Brummy	3	3	4	dr.	

Time, 2:38; 2:38; 2:40; 2:36; 2:36.

The next event was

A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 57.)—Mile heats in harness, best three in five, for a prize of $250.

M. GOODWIN enters b. g. *George*.
J. D. MCMANN enters g. h. *Gray Eddy*.
W. NODINE enters l. g. *George Washington*.
D. PIPER enters br. g. *Brown Dick*.

For which, as neither of the other contestants appeared, *Brown Dick* walked over. After which the great American Express team of eight matched blacks were shown upon the Course. This was followed by a trial of speed (No. 61) for stallions, wagon and driver to weigh 300 pounds. Two-mile heats, to wagon, for a prize of $500.

Mr. TALLMAN enters s. *Jupiter*.
WALTER SMITH enters b. s. *Columbus*.
R. JAMES enters b. b. s. *Toronto Chief*.
L. S. SAMMIS enters ch. h. *Plowboy*.
WM. WHEELER enters g. s. *Greyhound*.

For which all but *Jupiter* and *Greyhound* came to the post, *Columbus* having the inside place and *Hiram Drew*, *Toronto Chief* and *Plowboy* coming next in the order placed.

FIRST HEAT.—After two or three attempts, they got off on fair terms, *Hiram* leading slightly, *Columbus* coming second and *Plowboy* bringing up the rear. At turn *Hiram* had the lead, which he continued to the back stretch, *Plowboy* lying last. On making the home stretch *Hiram* went up, but recovered himself again and took a strong lead. The heat finished in favor of *Hiram Drew*, the *Chief* being second, *Plowboy* third and *Columbus* last.

Time—5:21; half mile, 1:17; first mile, 2:37.

SECOND HEAT.—For this heat *Columbus* was drawn from lack of condition at starting. *Hiram Drew* took the lead, the *Chief* second. At the turn both went up, but gathered again at the back of the course, PFIFER'S horse having a strong lead and *Plowboy* broke again. At half-mile *Plowboy* was last; at the upper turn *Hiram Drew* was first and the *Chief* second, and at the stand they were lapped. They traveled much in the same way to the home stretch, where *Toronto Chief* came out, and collaring *Hiram Drew*, won handily, *Plowboy* being far behind.

Time—5:22; first half-mile, 1:20; first mile, 2:40.

THIRD HEAT.—*Plowboy* took the lead, the other two close up at the turn. In the back stretch some trifling changes took place. At the upper turn all together, and flogging, but the *Chief* was first past the stand. Taking the lower turn for the second mile *Plowboy* led, other two close up. The race was now between *Toronto Chief* and *Plowboy*, a fine struggle terminating in a dead heat.

Time—5:26; first half-mile, 1:20; first mile, 2:40.

FOURTH HEAT.—All got off together. At the turn *Plowboy* dropped and gave the *Chief* the lead, who went on with the race, and won cleverly.

Time, 5:33. First half-mile, 1:21. First mile, 2:45.

RECAPITULATION.

TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 61.)—For stallions, wagon and driver to weigh 300 lbs. Two-mile heats, to wagon, for a prize of $500.

Toronto Chief	2	1	0	1
Hiram Drew	1	2	3	2
Plowboy	3	3	0	3
Columbus	4	drawn.		

Time—5:21; 5:22; 5:26; 5:33.

This was succeeded by the double-team trial, but night came on before it could be concluded.

To-day the sale by auction of thoroughbred and trotting stock will take place, at 1½ o'clock, by Messrs. BLEECKER & SONS, and the premiums will be awarded.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND—THE GREAT STALLION TROT.—Thursday, Oct. 28, match, $2,000, mile heats, to wagons, weighing 100 pounds.

D. MACE'S *Ethan Allen* 1
J. BUCKLEY'S g. m. *Patchem* ..... Dis.

Time, 2:28.

Patchem broke badly, and was outpaced throughout.

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE TO SPAIN OPTIONAL.—We are requested to state that notice has been given by the British Post-Office that the reduced rates of postage (*in the British mail*) between the United States and Spain, including Majorca, Minorca, and the Canary Islands, may now be paid in advance, or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender. Correspondents should be particular to prepay the *full postage* chargeable on a letter, or *none at all*, as partial prepayments of postage are not recognized or credited by the exchange offices.—*Union*.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 28.

$28,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	95¼	100 Harlem R. R...	b10 12¾
5,000 do	b30 95¼	100 do	s30 12¾
6,000 Virginia 6s	96¼	116 Harlem R. R. Pref.	27
33,000 Mo. State 6s	80¾	200 do	27¾
$1,500 Cal. St. 7s N. B...	92¾	100 Reading R. R.	s10 53
5,000 Erie R. 4th m.b...	60	100 do	s10 52¾
2,000 Erie R. Con.B.'71	30¾	200 do	52¾
2,000 Hud. Riv. R. 1stm.	102½	200 do	b60 53
4,000 Harlem R. 1st m.	92¾	100 do	b30 52¾
4,000 Har. 2d mgte. bds.	82	100 do	52¾
1,000 N. Ia. 1st mtge...	87½	300 do	s60 52
3,000 M. S. & G. R'd bds.	79	600 do	s30 52⅛
3,000 Read'g R. bds. '86	73½	200 do	s10 52⅜
1,000 Ill. C. R.R. bds...	97	1400 do	52⅜
11,500 do	96⅜	50 Mill. and Mis. R.R.	17
3,000 Ill. Freeland bds.	92	300 do	b30 17
40,000 La C. & M 1. g. bds.	29½	50 Mich. Cent. R...	s60 58
10,000 do	s60 29	100 do	s30 58⅛
2,000 M. & Miss. 2d m10b	74	50 do	b30 58⅜
5 Bank of America	114	125 do	58¾
38 Am. Ex. Bk. ex div.	106⅜	100 Mi. So. & N. Ia. R.	24⅜
20 Corn Exch. Bank	101½	550 do	24⅝
300 Canton Company	21¾	150 do	b10 24⅜
300 do	b60 21¾	250 Mi. S. & N. I. R. g'd st.	53¾
200 do	21⅝	100 do	54
100 Cary Improv. Co	6¾	50 Panama Rail'd	b60 122
100 do	b60 6¾	250 do	122
100 Cumb. Preferred	19	50 do	122¼
175 Amer. Exp. Co	8	50 do	b60 122¼
19 Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	103⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R. R.	87⅞
150 do	s60 106¼	400 do	87⅝
100 do	b10 106¾	100 do	s60 87
275 do	106¾	100 do	b60 87⅛
50 do	s30 106⅜	50 Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	95½
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 87	50 Gal. & Chic. R.	b60 82¾
150 do	86⅞	350 do	82¾
335 do	86⅜	350 do	b10 82⅝
350 do	b10 86⅞	150 do	s60 82
200 do	b7 86⅜	100 do	82⅝
100 do	s60 86⅜	100 do	b60 82⅝
100 do	s10 86⅜	100 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	35
200 do	s4 86⅜	300 do	35¼
50 do	b60 86¾	200 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	68⅝
100 do	b30 86¾	200 do	s10 68¼
100 do	b60 86⅞	100 do	b30 68¼
100 do	s10 86⅞	100 do	68⅜
150 Erie Railroad	17¾	800 do	68¾
300 do	17¾	200 do	b60 68⅞
25 do	b10 17⅞	250 do	b30 68⅝
5 Hudson River R. R.	34	100 do	s30 68
550 do	33¾	50 do	b10 68⅛
100 do	b60 33¾	350 La C. & Mil. R. R.	6¼
150 do	b30 33¾	50 do	b30 6¾
100 do	s15 33⅞	64 New-Jersey C. R. R.	60
15 do	33⅞	70 Brooklyn City R. R.	100
10 Third Avenue R. R.	122⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	95¾	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	24⅜
15,000 do	95	300 do	b30 24¾
15,000 Virginia 6s	96	100 do	b30 24¾
7,000 Mo. St. 6s	90½	50 Mic. S. & N. I. g. s.	53¾
6,000 do	90	100 do	s10 53¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	96	200 do	54
1,000 L. C. & M. L. G. B.	29¼	200 do	b30 54
3,000 do	29¾	17 Ill. Cen. R. R.	87
100 Pacific Mail SS. Co.	106¾	108 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R	35
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	86⅞	50 Gal. & Chic. R.	b60 82
250 do	b10 86¾	50 do	b60 81¾
100 do	b60 86¾	50 do	81¾
650 do	86⅞	200 Cle. & Tol. RR.	35¼
10 do	86¾	200 do	b60 35¼
31 Erie Railroad	17¼	100 do	35⅛
100 Hud. Riv. R. R.	s15 33½	200 Chic. & R. I. R.	68
100 do	b30 33⅜	1000 do	68¼
100 do	33⅜	200 do	b60 68¼
50 do	33⅜	50 La C. & Mil. R. R.	6¾
50 Har. R. R.	b60 122½	300 do	b30 6¾
19 do	122½	50 do	4¾
200 Reading R. R.	s30 52½	26 Stonington R. R.	59½
1260 do	52½	10 Buff. & St. Line R.	83

THURSDAY, Oct. 28—P. M.

The California mail and treasure shipment of Oct. 5 were delivered this afternoon by the steamer *St. Louis*, from Aspinwall. The amount of Gold on freight is $1,472,979. The amount of Government drafts, in addition, will not be known until to-morrow, as the mails were not fully assorted until late this P. M. The remittance altogether is a satisfactory one. The shipments of treasure from San Francisco this Fall are reported somewhat in advance of last season, and the price of Money in that market has more nearly approximated what may be termed reasonable rates, though still, of course greatly in advance of the low currency here. Advances were making on merchandise in store, at 1½@2 ℔ cent. a month. Collections for Eastern account for the present mail were made with ease. There is no general change in the mining news. The immediate receipts at San Francisco of Gold dust were light. The arrivals of Mexican Silver from the lower coast of the Pacific were large—$700,000 in September. In regard to the arrangement of the unfunded San Francisco City and County liabilities, some further la[illegible] difficulty appears to have depressed the value of scrip and bonds. The circular of Messrs. COLEMAN & Co. remarks:

"The most prominent feature of interest in the immediate financial operations of the day, consists in the course being pursued in regard to the action of the late Board of Examiners, who passed upon upwards of $1,100,000 outstanding City and County indebtedness of San Francisco. As is known, this was done under a State law, and the Commissioners appointed by the act have been enjoined from issuing bonds to scrip-holders, upon the ground that the debt was originally illegal, and that no legislative enactment can make valid the debt of a corporation illegally incurred. The effect has been greatly to depreciate approved scrip, which has receded from 54c. to 40c. on the dollar. San Francisco 6 ℔ cents have also declined to 56c., as will be noted by our figures below."

By the arrival of the steamer *St. Louis* this morning, we have later news from California, and an addition of nearly a million and a half of specie. The exports of treasure from San Francisco for the quarter ending Sept. 30, were as follows:

New-York	$8,591,132	England	$2,136,627
Panama	73,691	China	718,837
Manila	19,500	Sandwich Islands	17,750
Total			$11,557,537

The next mail packet for Europe is the *Ariel*, for Havre and Southampton, to sail on Saturday. The terms for Exchange are tending to easier rates, though no important business is looked for by this opportunity. The transactions in Discounts, to-day, outside of Bank, of which we are advised, on prime bills, are at 4 ℔ cent per annum for some very choice names in the leather trade, due in April next; and 4½ ℔ cent. for domestic commission paper, 4@5 months to run. The general rates are thus indicated to be about as low as at any time this Fall. The Stock Brokers are employing more Money on temporary loan, the considerably advanced market values alone demanding more means to carry on speculation—particularly while the *Bull* account at the Board is decidedly in the ascendant. The regular houses, in established credit, continue to get money at call, at 3@4 ℔ cent., charging their own dealers 6 ℔ cent., and relending on the Street at 5@6 ℔ cent. The Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury, yesterday, were $125,000; to-day, $115,000. The Sub-Treasury balance stands, this afternoon, $9,513,678, against $9,605,817 at the close of last week. About half a million of dollars was transferred, to-day, to the credit of disbursing officers from the regular Treasury account.

At the Stock Exchange, to-day, there were some further realizations on the recent advance in prices, and more disposition was displayed in the direction of the *Bear* account by the jobbers at the Board, who, before the turn, seemed reluctant to resist the rise. Withal, however, the orders to buy and the outside confidence in the general upward course of the dividend Securities, kept the Market from falling off materially, and prices at the close were again steady: New-York Central, 86⅝ sales, ½ bid; Missouris, 90, and that rate bid; Tennessees, 95; Virginias, 96; New Federal Loan, 105; Panama, 121½@122, and Pacific Mail, 106½@106¾. In the Railway Bonds, Illinois Centrals receded to 96, and La Crosse Land Grants to 29½ ℔ cent. In Reading the movement was active, both at the Board and on the Street, the contest among the speculators, for and against the Stock, being pretty equal. The highest sales, 53; lowest, 52; closing, 52½@⅝ ℔ cent. In the Western Road stocks there was a sharp fight on Rock Island at 68¼@⅜@68@68¾ ℔ cent, and further contracts in Galena at a decline of ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. in the forenoon, and sales at the Second Board as low as 81⅜ ℔ cent. The mortgages of the Harlem Company, and the Preference Shares are in favor, the latter advancing within a few days from 25 to 29 ℔ cent., closing 27½ ℔ cent. Common Shares, 12¾; Hudson River steady at 33⅜@½ ℔ cent. In City Bank Shares, there is little or no yielding in price. American Exchange, whose half-yearly dividend is 3½ ℔ cent., sold at 106¾, ex dividend; Bank of America, 114 ℔ cent. The general market, after showing some weakness on the printed sales of the afternoon Board, finally left off steady.

BANKS OF NEW-YORK STATE—SEPT. 25.

	June.	September.
Loans and Discounts	$190,980,431	$186,137,899
Overdrafts	341,649	351,965
Due from Banks	13,859,406	12,860,855
Due from Directors	9,296,883	7,113,896
Due from Brokers	4,954,449	4,206,020
Real Estate	8,509,041	8,212,925
Specie	36,404,058	29,905,205
Cash Items	16,923,450	13,740,131
Stocks and Promissory Notes	23,228,965	25,031,416
Bonds and Mortgages	8,706,944	8,597,097
Bills of Solvent Banks	1,971,528	2,106,653
Bills of Suspended Banks	7,003	8,949
Loss and Expense Account	1,635,526	1,149,423
Add for Cents	946	965
Total Resources	$302,538,358	$288,371,169
Capital	$114,690,541	$109,996,550
Circulation	25,154,931	26,605,407
Profits	14,747,594	12,136,872
Due Banks	36,469,584	33,610,448
Due Individuals, &c	876,235	984,544
Due Treasurer State of N. Y.	3,130,387	2,268,054
Due Depositors on demand	105,754,137	101,213,691
Amount not included in above	1,713,934	1,555,085
Add for Cents	515	518
Total Liabilities	$302,537,858	$288,371,169

The summary, says the Albany *Evening Journal*, shows the aggregate of the Resources and Liabilities of the Banks of the State of New-York, as exhibited by their reports to the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State, of their condition on the morning of Saturday, the 19th of June, and the 25th day of September, 1858. The June summary embraces returns from 297 Banks, excluding Luther Wright's Bank, which was winding up, and including the Dover Plains Bank, a new Banking Association. The September report embraces returns from 300 Banks, including the Banks of Newport and Stissing, and the North River Bank, New-York, which has lately resumed business. The Powell Bank is winding up, and did not report. The Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg, under authority of Chapter 222, Laws of 1858, has its name altered to "Manufacturers' Bank," Brooklyn, taking effect on the 1st instant.

The Central Railway of New-Jersey, a concern which is quietly, though energetically, managed, shows a good result for the half year ending Sept. 30. The six months' receipts on the 63 miles, are $445,473, against $370,132 the corresponding period in 1857, and this traffic was done at an expense of $176,021, against $178,845 on the smaller traffic of last year. The increased business is from the coal tonnage derived from the Lackawanna region, which has run up to 241,286 tons for the six months, against 132,616 last season. The road is also deriving more business from the Lehigh coal region—65,712 tons, against 45,384 last season. The balance-sheet of the Company stands, Oct. 1:

In cost of Road, Equipment, Stations and Ferry	$5,617,290
Represented by	
Capital	$2,000,000
First mortgage	1,500,000
Second mortgage	1,500,000
Income Bonds and Bills	492,307
Net Income Credit	124,983—$5,617,290

The Chicago *Journal* says of the recent annual meeting of the Chicago and Fond du Lac Company:

"The Stockholders of this Company were in session in this city, at their annual meeting, on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. The attendance was larger than ever before, more than three-fourths of the entire stock being actively represented. The affairs of the Company, its condition, future plans and policy, were fully stated and amply discussed. The concurrence in the nec